ge Kliming Foundal,

No. 1591.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED., FIVEPENCE.

M. B. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINOH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 23 years.)

IMPERIAL WELSH SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. CROFTS is gratified in referring to the PROSPECTUS of this company. It will amply repay the most attentive perusal, but in particular the elaborate reports from the several practical authorities, whose names and addresses are appended. In the present era of deceptive and dangerous schemes, too much caudiou cannot be exercised on the part of investors before embarking their capital in any new concern paraking at all of the character of speculation, from which, however, the internal SLATE AND SLAB is not only wholly exempt, but, under judicious working, will ensure a large and continuous income for a series of years, only determinable by the exhaustion of the quarries, an event too distant to be foreseen.

forescen.

*** PROSPECTUSES forwarded on application, and information given on all details

**required. SAMPLES of the SLATES may also be inspected at Mr. Choffe office.

Choffe shares shares have failen to about 2 to 2% prem. Frontino frm, at 1% to 3% pm.

Both stocks present a most undoubted opportunity of realising handsome profits. The

depression in Choffe is, from exceptional causes, unconnected with the mines of

their prospects.

their prospects.

BRITISH MINES.—EAST LOVELL IS NOW the cheapest tin share in the market; divilend, as usual, next month. North Treskerby in good demand, and safe. Other
shares to BUY;—Chiverton Moor, Great North Laxey, Yor, Tincroft, Ding Dong, East
Rosewarne at 35s.; 30 Central Minera (call 3s. padd), 26s. 6d. net.

g HOLLYBUSH COAL.—Business in these shares (all being allotted) at a premium.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—29 Bedford United, 28s. 66.; 5 Buller, 254; 26 Crebor, 25s.; 10 Chiverton, 284; 60 Caldbeck Fells, 22s. 6d.; 30 Chontales, £44; 20 East Caradon, £34; 20 Drake Walls, Jls.; 25 East Jane; 10 East Caradon, £34; 20 Drake Walls, Jls.; 25 East Jane; 10 East Caradon, £34; 20 Drake Walls, Jls.; 25 East Jane; 10 East Caradon, £34; 50 Prontino and Bolivia, 52s.; 20 Great North Downs, £29; 20 Great South Chiverton; 40 Great Buay, £29;; 50 Great North Laxey, 57s.; 5 Great Laxey, £20%; 20 Hallenbagie, 52s, 56.; 50 Lady Bertha, Ils.; 5 Great Voy, £294; 10 Minera Union, £54; 10 Harriett, 6s.; 5 Mary Ann; 25 New Birch Tor; 20 Marke Valley, £4%; 20 North Treakerby, £34; 20 North Downs, £36; 20 Rosewalle Hill and Kanson, Ils. 66.; 10 Rosewarne Consols, I7s. 66.; Royalton, Its.; 20 Rosewalle Hill and Kanson, Ifs. 66.; 10 Rosewarne Consols, I7s. 66.; Royalton, Its.; 5 Sperare Moor, £54; 20 South Condurrow, 59s.; 20 Tolvadden; 10 Trencrom, £34; 10 Worthing, I7s. 66.

Mr. LAWE is a BUYER of Manglies and East Providence shares, and SELLERS are requested to name their lowest price.

ed to name their lowest price.

MR. LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER (the Number for February is just published) should be consulted who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per al., or to review the state of the market for the preceding thirty days. Single copies cased; annual subscription, 5s. Fublished monthly, and sold by Messrs. Fottle and an 16, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN recommends the immediate purchase of Great Laxey, Central Snallbeach, Rosewarne Consols, Trelyon, Wheal Margery, Great North Laxey, East Laxey, and Great South Chiverton. Mr. LeLean refers correspondents to bis remarks in this day's Journal, p. 109. 11, Boyal Exchange, London, E.C., February 16, 1888.

BORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT,
BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining
Exchange, DEALS in MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as
BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest dealing prices:

ices, for eash or account.

Geonom Rics's recent recommendations of several mines for a great rise in price have en fully confirmed; there are a few others still overlooked, which he can confidently commend for a great and immediate rise.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Feb. 16, 1866, Bankers: Bank of London.

I L L I A M W A
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. I L L I A M S E W A R D

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD-STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., DEALER IN MINING and OTHER SHARES, also in those temporarily unsaleable.

Bankers: City Bank.

M ESSRS. WARD AND JACKMA A STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, bave REMOVED from 2, Adam's-c to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. JACKMAN,

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT, in the FOLLOWING Bedford United.

Bedford United.

Beyn Gwog.

East Gunnisiake.

East Gunnisiake.

East Gunnisiake.

East Gunnisiake.

Lady Bertha.
Marke Valley.
North Treskerby.
North Roskear.
West Chiverton.
Wheal Seton.
Wheal Grenville.
Wheal Agar. Caldbeck Fells. East Gunnialake. Marke Valley.
Caldbeck Fells. East Caradon. Morth Teskerby.
Clifford Amaigamated. East Cara Brea. North Teskerby.
Chiverton. Frontino and Bollvia. Wost Chiverton.
Chiverton. Frank Mills. Wost Chiverton.
Chiverton Moor. Great Laxey. Wheal Gronville.
Cantral Snailbeach. Great Wheal Vor. Wheal Rose.
Ding Dong. Great North Downs. Wheal Agar.
East Rassell. Wheal Chiverton and Great Laxey. The seller of these shares below present market value for time on; all Chiverton and Great Laxey.
T. Rosewarme can recommend three mines safe for a great visa dance in the morths.

need three mines safe for a great rise during the next thr to guarantee half loss for half profit. Feb. 16, 1866. Bankers: Bank of London

BREWIS AND LYNCH, of 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, are OPEN to TREAT WITH SHAKEHOLDERS in any of the MINES of CORNWALL, DEVON, WALES, DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, and CUMBERLAND; and also the SLATE QUARRIES in the PRINCIPALITY, Tailyrand says "nothing succeeds like suggests."

Bankers: London, National Bank; Newcastle, National Provincial Bank of England. BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—
STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAIL-WAYS, BRIGGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH MR. SEARCH SACK.

Mr. Spango has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Bankers: Bank of London.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at
neit prices:—100 Anglo-Brasilian, 10s.; 50 South Callington; 100 Kelly Bray, 5s. 6d.;
70 Frontino and Bolivia; 25 Chontaines, 24½; 50 Chady Bertha, 11s.; 1 Minera, 2365;
60 Gawton; 10 North Grambler, £2; 50 Wheel Harriett, 6s.; 120 Caldbeck Fells; 65
South Graville, 5s.; 250 Vale of Towy, 6d.; 20 Quebrada (fully paid); 50 North Dolecosth, 7s.; 2 West Chiverton; 10 Sithney Carnmeal, 10s.; 70 Dale, 6s.; 1 West Sharp
for, £40; 90 Prince of Wales, 6s.; 2 Buller; 100 New Treburget; 25 East Rosswarne,
35s.; 50 Great North Laxey; 70 Don Pedro; 25 Rosswarne conosis; 30 North Croity,
21s. 9d.; 1 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights; 100 Rosss Grande, 5s.; 120 Worthing;
26 Port Fullilip Gold; 10 Hingston Down; 65 Hlogan, 11s.; 40 Maudlin; 80 Wheat
R riley; 100 East Seton, 6s.

ORNISH AND DEVON MINES,—PETER WATSON'S

"WEEKLY CIRCULAR" of yesterday (Friday, Feb. 16) No. 358, Vol. VIII.,
price 6d. each copy, contains important information on the following mines:—
East Carn Brea.

St. Day United.
Wheal Greyills.
Wheal Greyills.
Wheal Chreyton.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
East Wheal Greyills.
Great Wheal Fortune.
Great Grylis.
Great Wheal Fortune.
Cook's Kitchen.
Great Wheal Vor.
Great Wheal Fortune.
Great Wheal Vor.
Great Wheal Fortune.
Great Wheal Cooks.
Great Wheal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Tincroft. Great Wheal Fortune. Great Wheal Fortune. Great Wheal Fortune. Great Wheal Vor.
PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

OLD AND SILVER MINES.—CHONTÁLES GOLD COMPANY—ST. JOHN DEL REY GOLD COMPANY—FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD COMPANY.—PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY CIRCULAR" of yesterday, No. 358, price 6d. each copy, contains some important information and advice on the above mines.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES

English Funds, Discount. Banks. Foreign Funds. Loan. Railways. Financial. Docks.
Water Works
Hotel.
Irrigation.
Devon Mines. Ironworks.
Insurance.
Marine Insurance.
Foreign Mines. Cornish Mines.
And other public companies.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGIRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest posible market pricas of the day.

Twenty-one years'experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Nineteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London and the Allience Bank

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.
The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.
A SELECTED LIST of Raliways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships
Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., each on application, with appeals recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business reutiling through his information or advice may be done through him.
Frank Warson, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, old Broad-street, London, E. C.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedenier, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

M. R. E.D.W.A.R.D. C.O.O.K.E., STOCK. AND MINE
SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Prospectasses, with interesting particulars a stating to the Chontales Gold and Silver
Mining Company's property, sent free by post upon application, the shares in which are
deserving the attention of anyone having capital to invest, as there is every probability
of their going to a very high premium. Edward Cooke deals in those shares, and of
Frontine and Bolivis, either as BUYER or SELLER, at market prices; also in Foreign
Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase shares.

SELLER of 1 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights share. DEALER in Nevada Investigation shares. Every information afforded relative to the above.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Prospectuses of the Hollybush Collery and Coke Company, and also of the Imperial
Welsh Slate and Slab Company (Limited) sent free on application.

Feb. 16, 1866. Rankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., and
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, transacts business in Mine Shares, also in
Bailways, Banks, and other Securities, at nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly

Account.

Mr. Powell's long experience enables him to advise as to the purchase or sale of hares, and from the proximity of his offices to the Stock and Mining Exchanges, he can act promptly on all orders entrusted to him.

BUYER of Frontino and Bolivia and Caldbeck Felis.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales and West Chiverton. List of closing prices forwarded on spulgation.

warded on application.
Feb. 16, 1866.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

THOMAS HAMILTON, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, I, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange.)

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, (Member of the Mining Exchange).,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN SHARES AND STOCKS at the closest prices. All orders are executed nett.
Mr. Hume's Circular for February 8 is now ready. Price 6d., or 5s. per annum. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY. SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchance), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MINING SHARES, at the closest market prices. Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

INVESTMENTS FOR 1866,-MR. G. D. SANDY'S Selected List of Mines is now ready. Parties wishing for a copy of the samuld apply at once.—48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., February 16, 1866.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON

A.A. ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, and railway shares, &c.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontaies, Ciliford Amaigamated, Frontino and Bolivia,
East Basset, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey.
GREAT NORTH LAXEX.—For information concerning this mine, see my letter in this
day's Mining Journal.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Office hours, Ten till Four.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHARE

CHONTALES GOLD.—Mr. Batters refers with pleasure to the advice he has respect to this property, and has equal reason to congratulate his friends taken advantage of his advice and applied for the HOLLTBUSH COAL AND COKE COMPANY shares. This is one of the most legi HOLLTBUSH COAL AND COKE COMPANY shares. This is one of the most legitimate un-certakings ever brought before the public. Mr. Bartens is now prepared to deal in those shares, at ½ to % prem.

BARRETT AND CO., No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, are PREPARED to GIVE EVERY INFORMATION on BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, and have a large number of SHARES FOR SALE, which will pay from Fifteen to Thirty per cent. Their "Investment Review" can be had on application, and contains some of the safest and best securities in Mines, Railways, Eastern and Indian Stock, &c.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY.
Bankers: The Agra and Masterman's Bank.
This Agency has SHARES for SALE at the middle market price of the day in the ollowing GOLD MINES:—

CHONTALES, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, WASHOE,

to be delivered free of commission, for money or account. SPECIAL BUSINESS in CHIVEERON MOOR and GREAT NORTH LAXEY SHARES. Loans negotiated on Public Securities baving a market value.

No. 12. Clement's lane. Lombard attent London.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY.

Bankers: The Agra and Masterman's Bank.

PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED in all descriptions of PUBLIC SECURITIES, and every information sforded for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

Advances made on Stocks and Sbares having a market value.

Financial Agency business generally undertaken.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.

No. 12. Clement's lane. Lombard-street London. E.Q.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M ESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHARE-LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities

t closest nett prices for cash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontaies, Caldbeck Feils, and Frontino, for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Parties of respeciability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER. 26, THROGMORTON STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY. LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED at close nett prices in BANKS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and ALL OTHER STOCK EXCHARGE SECURITIES. Avice given as to the beat paying investments. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, either as BUYERS or SELLERS, in—
Great Laxey.

Can Camborne.

Cifford.

Central Snallbesch.

Cron Le Great North Laxey.

Front the further improvements in this mine. we recommend

GREAT NORTH LAXEY. - From the further improvements in this mine, we recont immediate purchase.

in immediate purchase.

Barthert AND CHAPMAN can recommend four mines for an immediate rise in their market value, and two for permanent dividends of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Alliance, Lothbury.

MESSRS. McNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

MINES—Business, cash or time.

Chontales.

Clifford Amalgamated.

Central Snattbeach.

Great North Lazey. Hollybush. South Callington. New Treburget. North Chiverton.
Dale (Limited).
Frontine (Limited).
Caldback Feils.

Mr. REYNOLDS does not advertire shares for sale at fixed prices, but nevertheless is prepared to deal on as reasonable terms as those who do.
Mr. REYNOLDS has also business in the financial and other companies, including Credit Foncier and Mobilier, cash or time.—Feb. 17, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established II years), has FOR

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREA BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Establish FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:— 100 Chontales, £2½ prem. 80 Caidbeck Fells, 22s. 6d. 92 Chiverton Moor, £51 889 10 East Granville, £3½, 50 Couth Perhan IIs. 3d. 65 South Frances, £21½, 100 Lady Berthan IIs. 3d. 65 South Frances, £21½, 10 South Basset, £5½, 10 Chiverton, £3½, 4 Wheal Rose, £16½, 10 Prince of Wales, 5s. 3d, 10 Prince of Wales, 5s. 3d, 50 South Grandin, £7½, 10 North Downs, 1s. 9d. 10 Chiverton, £3½, 10 Chiverton, £3½, 10 Third Conder, £1½, 10 West Caradon, £7½, 20 Hallenbeagie, 31s. 3d. 10 West Caradon, £7½, 20 Hallenbeagie, 31s. 3d. 10 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rightz.

stablished II years), has FOR

d 8 Clifford, £14½.

50 South Grenvine, £3½.

50 South Grenvine, 48, 94,

10 Nth, Minera, 28,

15 Marke Vailey, £4 1 3

26 East Rosewarue, 359 94

d 30 Gawton, 338, 66,

d Drake Wails, 18s,

60 B ittle Hill, 5s,

30 Hiogan, 7s, 94,

35 Camborne Vean, 12s 34,

4 Providence, £34%,

50 Carn Camborne, 36s £4

50 North Delconth, 5s, 3d,

ights.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE

M. R. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal at close market prices in all DIVIDEND and good sound PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

W. TREGELLAS calls the attention of his friends to the Taquarii Gold Mine (Limited), Brazil, in 50,000 shares of £2 cach. Deposit 5s, per share on application. No call to be made at a less interval than three months, or to exceed 5s, per share, neither is it nuitipated that more than £1 per share in all will ever be required. Shares are largely subscribed for, and W. TREGELLAS has only a very limited number for distribution amongst his friends at par.

WANTED AN OFFER for 100 New Wheal Martha.

NANGILES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a FEW SHARES for cash.—Seilers will please state number and lowest price to HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

CHIVERTON.-WANTED TO PURCHASE, a FEW SHARES for cash.—Seliers will please state number and lowest price to HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

11, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
OFFICES OF
THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFLL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REINNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT OFFICES, No. 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

J. P. ESDEAN, Suarcelair, &c., of 25 years' experience, deals and negociates the sale and purchase of every marketable security, at net prices.

TOWADDEN,—WANTED to FUECHASE, 1000 shares: state number and lowest price.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND SHAREDEALERS, are prepared to recommend three mines which will prove to be prizes during the present year.—7, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

READ THE "INVESTOR'S MONITOR" FOR FEBRUARY. THE "INVESTOR'S MONITOR" for FEBRUARY (now ready) forwarded for three stamps by Messrs. Thompson and Co., 7, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, &c.—CAMBORNE VEAN ASSAY OFFICE (in close proximity to the railway station).

Messra. A. E. and N. V. PRINCE.

Samples sent to the above office will be attentively assayed, and produces forwarded the following day, if required.

MESSRS. A. E. AND N. V. PRINCE, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, CAMBORRE, CORNWALL.

Being in the immediate neighbourhood of the most important minisg district in England, and intimately acquainted with the managers and agents of mines, should be consulted as to the best paying and speculative investments.

Prince and Co. are always in a position to purchase or dispose of shares in any marketable mine, at close prices, free of commission.

Orders exceeded with promptitude.

N.B.—Peruse our letter in this day's Journal, p. 33, on Penhale With 1 arth and Copper Mine, near Breage.

Copper Mine, near Breage.

E L F O R D, W I L L I A M S, A N B C COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPOR DERIVED BY METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
WE WANNEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and energy first which was a state of the control of the

Original Gorrespondence.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.

SIR,-As a journalist devoted to the interests of the Iron Trade, I desi to call your attention to the present wild speculation in this article, which has advanced the price to a point that has already caused orders, usually executed here, to be sent to other markets.

secuted here, to be sent to other markets.

I grant that in the recent healthy state of trade, and decrease in stock ay) from seven to six months' supply, an advance to (say) 60s. per ton as legitimate; but I protest against any combination of speculators, in iverpool or elsewhere, forcing the price to over 70s. per ton, and thereby destroying and driving away the trade in iron manufactures from this quarter. I cannot enter into the merits of the question as between "bull" and "bear," but have foresight enough to see that ere long a crash is inevitable if prices thus continue to be unduly inflated.

Glascow Feb. 15. IRON FOUNDER. Glasgow, Feb. 15.

OIL AND COKE FROM COAL AND SLACK.

SIR,-In last week's Journal I notice a letter from Mr. J. Nicholas explaining more fully the nature for his patent for utilising the gaseous products at present lost in the production of hard coke. Whilst giving Mr Nicholas credit for having accomplished a difficult task, which has frequently Nationals credit for naving accomplished a diment task, which has frequently been attempted, and heretofore has signally failed, it appears to me he sadly underrates the marketable value of this product when expressing an opinion relative to its value, even if produced in the quantities which must result from the general application of this discovery. In the event of crude oil being used as a substitute for coal in its application to marine boilers, and Mr. Nicholas proves that it can be consumed for ocean-going steamers, it requires no great stretch of imagination to prognosticate a ready each unliquited sale for the article at agent, its present value. The score ers, it requires no great stretch of imagination to prognosticate a ready and unlimited sale for the article at nearly its present value. The economy in space saved in stowage, and the consequent greater cargo-carrying capacity which must necessarily be afforded, should at once cause its general adoption. I see no reason whatever why steamers should not apply it. As an illuminator its properties are all that can be desired, and could coal oil be obtained in sufficient quantities for exportation to countries relying upon England for their supply of coal for gas-making purposes, there is every probability that it would be substituted. One ton of this article will produce as much gas as five tons of coal, and there would, consequently, be a saving of four tons in freight. For home use I do not see that it can possibly be applied, for the simple reason that a sufficient supply could not possibly be applied, for the simple reason that a sufficient supply could no be obtained. London alone would consume 160,000 tons for manufactur ing the 8,000,000,000 feet of gas consumed annually, the present yearl requirements of coal applied in this way for the metropolis being 800,00 requirements of coal applied in this way for the metropolis delig 500,000 tons. The great importance of this question must be my apology for trespassing upon your space, coupled with a desire to prove that coal oil must necessarily, even when produced by utilising the 400,000 tons of wapour which are supposed to be going to waste in the production of coke, and provided coal oil can be applied for the purposes named in Mr. Nicholas's letter, always command a price that will leave the manufacturer a very handsome return my own impression being that for either shire? a very handsome return, my own impression being that for either ships use or export there would be no difficulty in placing it at 5L per ton for either purpose.—Liverpool, Feb. 15.

COAL OIL.

FREEING GAS FROM COAL MINES.

SIR,-Through some irregularity I did not receive the Mining Journa. in time to reply to Mr. Adcrost's letter last week. I regret that he is disappointed by my not entering into fuller explanations respecting my in vention, but I think he must have overlooked my offer to meet him at any time or place he may name. In reference to the amount of gas Mr. Adcroft asserts he has removed in five minutes or hours, I mean to say it is
a stain on the honour of coal proprietors if such a thing as an explosion
is ever again heard of. If the thing is so easily done, why does he allow
such large areas of gas to accumulate in his old workings? I cannot help
thinking there is one point to he considered in the brigging out of a new such large areas of gas to accumulate in his old workings? I cannot help thinking there is one point to be considered in the bringing out of a new invention which ought to far outweigh economy and expedition—that is, preservation of life. He asks, can I compel gas to move one way while air is moving another? I can, and by one of the unerring laws of Nature. I do not profess to work miracles, but I guarantee that wherever a reservoir of gas may may be it is in my power to remove it to the surface, and that without chemical or mechanical aid. He asks me to show how much better and safer the miner would be were my plan put into operation. ask him whether is a miner safer in a mine where there are accumulation

of gas or, in one where these accumulations are carefully drained away?

Now, as regards one or two other remarks. I beg to say I am not chil Now, as regards one or two other remarks, I beg to say I am not child enough to imagine that there are no difficulties to contend with; in fact, enough to imagine that there are no dimensions to constant when, but I am inclined to think there are many, and doubtless great ones, but I am not sware that any great object has ever been unattended by them. I think he will agree that if life is of value, difficulties, however great, should be energetically grappled with, and, if possible, overcome. Can I should be energetically grappled with, and, if possible, overcome. Can I prevent the diffusion of gas? It is a well-known fact that inflammable gas will float upon atmospheric air until it reaches the highest level in a gas will not upon amospheric air until it reads the ingless love in a goaf, which could be removed by my plan from there into the return airway (if it be above the level of the gas in the goaf), or to the pit's mouth. Can I rob it of its inflammable qualities? No. Do I know of any chemical compound, by the use of which it would be rendered harmless? No. I beg to remark that I have no wish to interfere with the present excellent system of ventilation; still, as Mr. Adcroft states, there is room excellent system of ventilation; still, as Mr. Adoroft states, there is room for improvement, it cannot be doubted that the removal of inflammable gas is the desideratum required, and I opine that if my system were carried out with the strictest supervision, it would be possible for the men to

I should much like it so have a fair trial, as I am quite disinterested in the matter, willing to enter into every particular, and to undergo the strictest and most searching investigation, by unprejudiced men; this, he must admit, is not much to ask, and for the sake of humanity I hope it will be complied with.—Blaenavon, Feb. 13.

J. G. WILLIAMS.

THE BRITISH COPPER AND TIN MINING INTEREST.

Sir,-The news of the stoppage of the St. Day United Mines fell like a thunder clap upon many who were uninitiated in the circumstances of the thunder clap upon many who were uninitiated in the circumstances of the Cornish mines generally. I fear the suspension of these extensive mines is fraught with disaster far beyond the mere momentary surprise excited thereby. Doubt once engendered, or distrust in the continuity of well-doing, long-established mines will have a terrible effect. It must be admitted that many of your correspondents have long foretold the decadence of many deep mines from want of copper ores, but still the produce of tin has enabled them to be continued. Now that the prices of tin show no improvement, notwithstanding the supposed cause of the depression (the American war) has been removed, it will be utterly impossible to work deep and expensive mines except at a great loss. The St. Day United Company have only been compiled to how to the effect of inevitable condeep and expensive mines except at a great loss. The St. Day United Company have only been compelled to bow to the effect of inevitable consequences, and I fear is but the first of a long catalogue to follow.

It will be well ere it be too late to consider the matter well, and to look at the reverse of circumstances in its true bearings. In doing so we must be convinced that the quantities of tin sent to the market by the extensive and deep mines must so fall off as to cause a great rise in the prices for black tin, by which young and shallow mines will be greatly benefited. These, already numerous, will be multiplied; they may be wrought to advantage at prices the deep mines could not compete with, especially when the cost of labour and the high prices of coals are considered. Again, the tremendous sums required for plant, &c., are not necessary for shallow mines. The suspension of copper mines will also cause copper ores to be sought

for in new districts, or in those where the mines have only been worked at shallow levels, such as in some parts of St. Agnes, especially in the sett now known as the Ellen United Mines, none of which run ore below the 50 fm. level. But the district we think that will receive the greatest impulse will be about the banks of the Tamar, or the at present ultimathule of West of England copper mining. The proprietors of such properties have great cause for hope, notwithstanding the depression mines will receive from the state of the mining market generally.

One of your correspondents, some time since, in alluding to the appre-

hended scarcity of copper ores, pointed to Ireland's neglected resources as the most likely to yield the required supplies. Seeing in the Journal of last week a notice of the Irish Industrial Magazine, and that it contained a good deal of matter relating to the mines of that country, I purchased and perused a copy, and I feel convinced, if the representations therein made be true, Ireland will be a great copper-producing country. Well will it be for those who take the initiative, as I observe by some remarks also made in the same magazine that Ireland is likely to receive a great impetus from mining during the present year, and that copper as

well as lead setts are being secured.

I am no alarmist, but I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the wealth of the Cornish mines is becoming a matter of history, and unless some important discoveries be made the number of mines suspending operations will daily increase.

ONE CONNECTED WITH CORNISH MINES FOR FORTY YEARS.

RATING OF MINES.

SIR,—It seems that, not content with their attempt to ruin the colliery owners in their own district, the Durham Assessment Committee, by their agent, whom they permit to lead them like imbeciles, have now determined upon extending the injury, if possible, to every mine in the kingdom. The attack is commenced upon the mines in Cornwall and Devon, but the obvious intention is to prepare the metalliferous mine owners of the districts near Durham for the exaction about to be attempted. In the first place, near Durham for the exaction about to be attempted. In the first place, the question to the President of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Cave gave notice, is perverted to give a reason for the remark—"The importance of this question will be seen by the tollowing figures:—'Twenty-eight mines in Cornwall and Devon have paid profits in 1865 amounting to 209,350%. 6s. 6d.' Now, assuming this sum to be the total profits of the 28 mines, and calculating the rating value at 45 per cent. of the profits, which would be a fair proportion, the aggregate rateable value of these 28 mines would be 94,207%, or an average of 3364% for each mine." Now, anyone who had had any experience in connection with mines would know that these 28 mines are already taxed, upon the whole, 209,350%. 6s. 6d. that these 28 mines are already taxed, upon the whole, 209,350l. 6s. 6d. (heavy income tax being paid upon the whole of that sum), and that it would, therefore, be unjust to impose an additional burden. Those whose business is carried on at surface are ready enough to entice miners to their neighborhood and profit by the protection of the profit by the profit neighbourhood and profit by them, yet they do all in their power to make mining unprofitable to those engaged in it. H. C. J. ining unprofitable Carlisle, Feb. 14.

WATER AS A LUBRICATOR.

SIR.—Having been unwell, I could not reply sooner to the letter of "A Railway Engineer," which was inserted in the Journal of Jan. 27, but I trust you will now kindly allow me space for that purpose.

The letter, I must say, displays an amount of uncalled-for acerbity, at the same time that it is void of anything approaching a well-founded refutation of the statements made by eminently practical Belgian engineers respecting Aerts Brothers' axle water-box, and water as a lubricator, in a pamphlet compiled and written by Mr. Edward Despret, chiefangineer.

respecting Aerts Brothers' axle water-box, and water as a lubricator, in a pamphlet compiled and written by Mr. Edouard Despret, chief-engineer of the Belgian Central Railway, and simply translated by me. This I say advisedly, because "A Railway Engineer" labours under the impression that I am the author of the said pamphlet, an honour I have no right to. As the agent for Messrs, Aerts Brothers and Co. for the negociation of their patent for the United Kingdom, and being called upon by "A Railway Engineer," I think I am justified in answering the not very courteous language of the said communication, written it seems with the intention, if possible, of casting a slur on a system of lubrication in full operation on several Belgian and other railways abroad, and now under trial on the North Eastern and North British Railways of this country. Upon on the North Eastern and North British Railways of this country. Upon what grounds "A Railway Engineer" sneers at Belgian certificates, and dares to assert that "it is customary for every invention tried in that country to be pronounced highly successful until tried fairly in Great Britain,

try to be pronounced highly successful until tried fairly in Great Britain, when the expectations which the certificates give rise to are far from being realised," it would be idle to enquire. I will simply say this: Belgian engineering skill, industry, and commerce, stand high enough in the opinion of the world at large, and in that of England in particular ("A Railway Engineer" excepted), to look down upon such gratuitons attempts to insult with the utmost contempt.

"A Railway Engineer" then proceeds: "Under these circumstances, I think you will consider me justified in alluding to the invention upon its own merits alone, and apart from anything that has been done elsewhere than in England." Yes, but it so happens that "A Railway Engineer" tries only to point out demerits, evoked from his own fancy, does never touch upon the merits of the invention, perhaps because he cannot or will not see them, and certainly never alludes to what "has been done in England" with the invention.

"A Railway Engineer" goes on: "Water lubrication is a retrograde

"A Railway Engineer" goes on: "Water lubrication is a retrograde movement, and one that will never be justified by practical men," and this assertion is made after writing in the first paragraph of his letter— Although the application of water is not in itself a novelty, water lubrication being generally understood and employed in many of our iron-works!" Surely there, then, it must be justified by practical men. works!" Surely there, then, it must be justined by practical men.
"But to prove this," he continues—that water is a retrograde movement, &c., "we must understand upon what grounds the advocates of water lubrication base their claims." Those grounds are then transcribed by him from Mr. Despret's pamphlet, and he then simply undertakes to refute the statement made that Aerts' water-box fulfils those conditions mind, without stating upon what grounds his refutation is made, and "A Railway Engineer" calls "proving that water lubrication is a ade movement." It comes simply to this—"A Railway Engineer" one thing, Mr. Despret and others assert another: ergo, "A Railngineer's" assertion is the only true one. An ingenious and handy way Engineer's ort of logic, very!

here state that it is a well-known fact that at the North-Eastern Railway there is as great a number of practical men engaged as at any similar concern in England, and I venture to say at least as practical as "A Railway Engineer" may be, only not so exclusive in their views. Now, those gentlemen have found it worth their while, because they are Now, those gentlemen have found it worth their while, because they are practical men, to test the system on its merits only; and I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity here publicly to express my sincere thanks for the highly commendable, gentlemanly, and unprejudiced spirit with which they have allowed me to fit up, under their superintendence, first one axle with two boxes, and lately two more axles with four boxes, on Aerts Brothers' system, in order to try it "on its own merits only." For the particulars of the trial made with the two first boxes, fitted up on the particulars of the trial made with the two first boxes, fitted up on Sept. 4, under very unfavourable circumstances, I refer "A Railway Engineer" to the Journal of Jan. 13, the carriage therein referred to still running daily between Newcastle and Normanton. The four boxes ordered later by the North Eastern Railway Company were fitted on the two axles of a composite (1st and 2d class) carriage on Jan. 9, and started on Jan. 10: 1008 miles were run with ordinary express trains between Newcastle and York, without a drop of water having been added, and there was still plenty of water for another 1000 miles run! As for grease, the quantity used when the boxes were being fitted up to prevent corrosion from the water coming in contact with the body of the box and axle may have amounted to 1 oz. per box, whilst part of that grease even comes son from the water coming in contact with the body of the box and axis may have amounted to 1 oz. per box, whilst part of that grease even come floating on the top of the water at the orifice of the water-cup during the first three or four journeys, and is then skimmed off, leaving only a very thin film of grease on the metals, where it will remain permanently so thin him of grease on the metals, where it will remain permanently so long as the boxes remain on the axles. Nor have the boxes ever become even luke warm during the whole of the experiments made up to date, but have always remained as cold as could be desired.

This is what has been done and is doing in England, with the assistance, not of Belgian but of English practical engineers, and under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Fletcher. With that gentleman's authority.

rity, I here simply contradict the assertion that "the engineers of the North-Eastern Railway have no confidence in the system," which statement, therefore, to say the least of it, is as inconsiderate as premature.

Your correspondent further tries to depreciate the system by the follow-

When the rotation of the wheel ceases the water falls to the bottom

of the box, and does not remain round the axle.

2. Scorns my assumption that the grease remains on the metals, and that the water so completely lubricates the metals that the two coatings 3. That clogged oil is a better lubricant than dusty water, which he is

leased to call mud. 4. That oil will hang on the axle, and that water will not.

5. That I have acknowledged the water-box to be a very complicated one, and from this concludes that it is costly, and subject to get out of

order, expensive to clean, &c.

The remarks in Nos. 1 and 3 would not have been made if your correspondent had read and understood the working of the box. In reply to No. 2, I refer him to the workmen, foremen, and engineers of the North-No. 2, I refer him to the workings, oremen, and engineers of the North-Eastern and North British Railways, who have seen the boxes opened after they had run a length of time. I must, therefore, decline discussing those points, as well as the sophistry of Nos. 3 and 4, with one who simply endeavours by them to ignore completely the matter he thinks himself "justified to allude to on its own merits only;" and one is tempted to believe such arguments emanate rather from a grease or oil merchant than from a railway engineer. As to the candle trick, that is best left to a from a railway engineer. As to wizard's apprentice to deal with.

rom a railway engineer. As to the training and that the box is a "very visard's apprentice to deal with.

In reply to the 5th point, I deny having said that the box is more complicated "one, &c. I have said, and say so still, that the box is more complicated than an ordinary oil or grease box; and the little our box may not more at the outset is more than compensated in a few weeks running by the very great saving of oil or grease, and the enormous less wear and ear of bearings and brasses, no small items in railway economy. These points are passed over in silence by your correspondent, but for so doing the bas probably reasons of his own.

tear of bearings and brasses, no substitute of the former of bearings and brasses, no substitute of the former over the latter mode is apparent enough to require no comment.

Gateshead, Feb. 14.

V. F. J. DE PELSENAIRE.

GUN-COTTON FOR MINING PURPOSES.

GUN-COTTON FOR MINING PURPOSES.

Sir,—In last week's Journal I noticed a paragraph headed "Nothing like Gunpowder," in which it is stated that "Gun-cotton has frequently been objected to by practical men upon the ground that very little friction causes it to explode, and that in this respect at least nitro-glycerine is even more dangerous." Of the latter compound I cannot speak, but of guncotton, as now prepared for mining and other purposes, under Baron Lenk's process, I can affirm from experience that it does not ignite with so small an amount of friction as to render its use more dangerous than powder. Prof. Abel gives the heat which must be excited before combustion can take place at about 320°, or considerably higher than that of bofling water. When explosive compounds are treated with the ignorance and stupidity displayed by the overseer, referred to by the writer as havbustion can take place at about 25°, or consideraby ingles that in the bifling water. When explosive compounds are treated with the ignorance and stupidity displayed by the overseer, referred to by the writer as having been killed by an explosion caused by breaking frozen nitro-glycerine into pieces with an iron pick, it is as unfair to taboo them for the result as it would be to blame powder for exploding if some foolish person who might choose an open barrel to sit upon should drop a candle or the ashes of his pipe into it.—Feb. 13.

B. T. J.

ARSENIOUS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION CO.

SIR,—Having seen in last week's Journal a letter under this heading, signed "A Shareholder," I beg to inform him that he is mistaken in saying that the manufacture of arsenic direct from ores is a "new process;" it has been carried out by myself and several others in this neighbourhood for many years. The combination amongst the arsenic manufacturers was broken up some years ago, and the price is so low that a further reduction must make it profitless MANUFACTURER DIRECT FROM ORES.

Swansea, Feb. 14.

MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

THE REESE RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In the Journal of Oct. 14 appears a letter from Mr. Courte, the secretary of the above company, in which he challenges the correctness of the statements I have made in reference to his prospectus. Having had, as I know to my cost, some considerable experience as to the way in which companies are concocted in London, I am not surprised that this as I know to my cost, some considerable experience as to the way in which companies are concocted in London, I am not surprised that this gentleman should be anxious to rush into , rint in defence of his bantling; but if he still plus his faith to the statements in his prospectus I suspect he will find out ere iong by litter experience that he had better have left weil alone. However, I can thoroughly understand that Mr. Courte fully believes in all the statements he has put forth—the fault probably does not lie with him, but with those who have imposed upon his too credulous nature. And first, let me say one word as to the anonymous character of my letter, on which Mr. Courte lays so much stress. This fault, if fault it be, lies on your shoulders. My letters have all been signed with my name in full, but you have seen fit to substitute a nom de plume for it. But let that pass. I have simply to say that I challenge anyone acquainted with this country, and unblissed by the fact of having any mines to sell to the unwary, to find one single misstatement in any of my letters. I do not know that I can do any more than re-assert what I have already written. Long ere this reaches you the agents of some of these companies will have made their reports, and will, I am sure, have been the means of verifying all my statements. As regards the railway—five years, at the present rate of progress, will not see it completed to Recee River. It is true that since I first wrote some considerable activity has been manifested, and it is now probable that sometime in 1866 the cars will be running to Dutch Flat. Then the Sierra Nevada mountains have to be crossed, and some but those who have travelled over them can for a moment begin to appreciate the difficulties which have to be encountered. Another distance of 30 miles will bring it to this place—still 180 miles from Reese River. Be this, however, as it may, and be the time for completion longer or shorter, that does not alter the statement which I repeat easy put forth in the pros

let the following letter from the Reese River correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin apeak—

"Austin, Necada, Nov. 28.—We are on the eve of dull times in this Reese River commity, simply because reachilty and bad manaagement have been doing their avil work. Least year owners of 'wild cat' sold claims in New York at high prices, and speculators having bought without inspection are now reaping the bitter fruits of their bad investments. Good mines were also sold in the East and here, but somehow or other the purchasers thought that all they required to make them paying institutions was 20 and 30 stamp quartz mills. The result is that we have mills which have cost from \$80,000 to \$150,000 in gold, just about completed, and scarcely any of them have got a ton of ore to start work on. One good mills could crush all the ore which is being taken out of our mines, and handreds of stamps will stand idle for months to come. If purchasers of sinces had put half the money they have expended on mills into their mines, and waited till they found out whether they had pay ore or not to work on, Eastern investors would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have bad less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have been the prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have been the prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less reason to feel sick than they now have, and prosperous times would have had less than the mines are not being opened, and millimen are looking for something to turn up to satisfy the ho

lasted with us. As it is, to make a process of the purse-strings in New York and elsewhere."

The above also answers for the price of mills. The statement that a mill should cost there only 500L is too preposterous to require any further notice.

It seems impossible to make anyone at a distance understand that the mines on the Conntrok vein are not identical almost with those in all other parts of this vast country. Here, in Virginia City and Gold Hill, we have probably the richest silver vein in the world—the Comstock—worked for a length of about two miles. That is all. There has been nothing lound worthy of being worked within miles and miles of it. It stands by itself. There are mines, and good ones, in outlying districts, far away; but, as far as any parallel to be drawn between the mines of this place and those of Reese River is concerned, it would be just as reasonable to argue that because Devon Great Consols is rich, therefore, Wheal Timothy, or any other little mine 180 miles off, in some remote district of Cornwall, and in a totally different formation, must be equally so.

It is not worth while to write further on the subject at present. The arrival of the Reese River Company's agents in London has, doubtless, ere this convinced Mr. Courts of the failancy of the statements in his prospectus, and I am content to leave the correctness of mine to be verified by those of his own agents.

J. T. P. PECHEY. Virginia City, Dec. 20, 1865.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES v. MINING.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES v. MINING.

Sirk,—Few will, I think, deny the probability of the prediction of your correspondent, "Futuroscope," being realised—that "perhaps sooner than most of us are willing to admit a London financial company will be as much a thing of the past as an Anglo-California gold company is at present;" whilst many would be even inclined to go much further, and argue that the present depressed state of mining enterprise is in a great measure traceable to the existence of financial companies and the nature of their business operations. "Futuroscope" has referred to the sunny side only of a financial company's operations, and has taken no trouble whatever to show that the very operations referred to prevent the subscription of capital for legitimate enterprise, and enable worth-case properties to be disposed of to the public at an exorbitant price. I would, therefore, ask whether a single instance can be mentioned of a company promoted by a finantial company returning protate? I almost fear the reply will be a negative, and the

less properties to he disposed of to the punic at an extracer whether a single instance can be mentioned of a company promoted by a financial company retarring profits? I almost fear the reply will be a negative, and the reason for this can be very easily explained.

It is of no advantage whatever to a financial company to consider the intrinsic value of a property or business to develope which they undertake to form a company. All that the financial company has to think of is the margin that can be made between the seller's price and the price that can be charged to the public. The result of this is obvious. An enormous range of works, with an antiquated plant, sltogether useless at the present day, or a mine which has been so extensively worked that but little mineral remains to be raised, is precisely the kind of speculation which the financial company would choose, and for this reason—The works could be described as having, perhaps, "50 engines, with boliers to correspond, of the saggregate power of 15,000 bress," and in referring to the mine, it might be stated that "the company will have all the advantage of the mine being thoroughly opened by the former workers, who were unable, with the machinery then in use, to sink to greater depths. Bix large shafts are sunk to the depth of 200 frass, and levels and cross-cuts have been put out to the aggregate length of 25,000 frass, the whole of which will be available to the present company. Now, surely, it will not be unreasonable to reckon 30,0004, for the works (it is only 24, per horse-power for the engines), since works having motive-power equal to 15,000 horses should certainly be equal to an enormous business; and no one would object to 25,0004 for the mine. Look at the enormous amount of work done!

But what are the real facts of the cases? The steam-engines are constructed but little in advance of Savery's carliest efforts, and are only worth the price of old iron, while the facts of the being adapted to them proves that they are equal to 15,000 horses sh

ss, and but for the financiering of the financial company, would be indefinitely aban-

less, and but for the financiaring of the financial company, would be indefinitely abandoned by all men of basiness.

Where an enterprise is entered upon regardless of the probabilities of success it cannot fail to prove disastrous to all concerned, and as every mining company promoted by a financial company has turned out a failure, owing to the course of proceeding I have a financial company has turned out a failure, owing to the course of proceeding I have allused to, I think I am justifled in saying that financial companies have been, and must continue to be, most injurious to mining. They have caused the public to neglect valuable properties, well worth development, and caused properties to be worked which could only bring discredit upon mining. And this has been done by paying large dividends, in a manner which if adopted by mining companies would enable almost every mining company in existence to pay cent. per cent. annually. The corresponding course in a mining company would be to make calls for paying all the mine costs, and to distribute all the ore money as dividends. If only fifty mining companies would adopt this course, and veil it as neatly as it is veiled by the great financial companies, we should have a regular mining mania, and the general business of the country would be greatly increased in activity.—Feb. 13.

Consumers.

CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Sin,—I read with great attention your report of the case referring to the dispute between the Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mining Company and their bankers, and, although a shareholder in the company, and entirely unconnected with Messrs. Willyams and Co., I could not help being struck with the justice of the decision; I, therefore, much regretted to learn that it is intended to waste more money in litigation, instead of employing it in the development of the mines. If the abstract of the mortgage is correctly given by your reporter, and I have no reason to doubt its accuracy, it certainly appears to me that the company is in every some liable. Mr. Griffin was always regarded both by the directors and by the shareholders as a servant of the company, and I am confident that at the time the contract was entered into with Messrs. Willyams it was generally believed that the directors had the power to bind the company to the extent they have done. That the company should now turn round and repudiste appears to be not only unjustifable, but calculated to do much injury to mining, by preventing companies from obtaining in fature that accommodation which is so necessary to their prosperity. The incomprehensible part of the affair is that it does not appear that the company dependence of the company, but they raise the question whether the company should have contracted the debts to pay which the money was borrowed. Surely, it cannot be argued that if a man borrow 100/h ec annot be required to return it, provided he can prove that he adopting precisely a parallel course, except that the want of quality in the mines has not been proved. Indeed, I think it is admitted that the mines are quite as good as stated, and that a little additional capital and perseverance is all that is required to make them highly remunerative to the shareholders. Why, then, can we not make some arrangement for accepting the bankers' claim as valid—(I believe that if the company gain the suit the claims will only b

A GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR WALES.

Sir.—Your correspondent, Mr. Samuel Jenkins, having pointedly referred to me, you will, I am sure, permit me to explain the course I have taken in promoting a Geological Society for Wales. I was so pleased with the proposal that I determined to attend the Eisteddfod, at Aberyst-

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Samuel Jenkins, having pointedly referred to me, you will, I am sure, permit me to explain the course I have taken in promoting a Geological Society for Wales. I was so pleased with the proposal that I determined to attend the Eisteddiod, at Aberystwith, expressly for the purpose of taking part in discussing it, but at the last moment I was detained at home by urgent business, which could not be put off. I immediately communicated my views to some personal friends, who would have represented me there if an opportunity had occurred; but the subject was only once referred to, and that casually, by the President, at one of the morning sittings, and politely acknowledged by Mr. Jenkins, who rose and sliently bowed to the Fresident (as the newspaper reports have it), without attempting to make a speech, or to turn the occasion to advantage. I have since endeavoured to discover what he promoters of the society have done, and could not learn. Mr. Jenkins now tells as "there has been done the present of the society have done, and could not learn. Mr. Jenkins now tells as "there has been Mr. However, taking the whole of his somewhat remarkable letter into account, I think I may safely conclude that nothing whatever has been done towards the formation of the society. It is true he speaks of clauses being -pened at Liverpool and at Caemas, where the simple elements of geology are taught; but that is hardly the way to set about setting up a Geo-method of the principality. Miseums have, too, been opened, some of them containing a very large collection of fossile and minerals. Indeed, a mechanics' institution is not considered compiles without a maseum and geological classes. All this has no bearing whatever on Mr. Jenkins's project. Under these efcuentiances, it was not prepared to "the principal to the property of the present of the property of the present of the country. The was a considered compiles without any migring. I could, perhaps, be satisfied that I do as much as most men in dissemina can aford to give his time freely at first, and without pay. When this is is done the committee could meet and further organise, according to circumstances. I have no doubt that in a short time we should have success, and our Society would be patronised, perhaps, by the Prince of Wales, and that its presidents and vice-presidents would come from the ranks of the nobility. We could then have annual meetings for excursions, and a journal to record our doings. All this, and more, is quite within our reach. As I have already said, I am prepared to co-operate in the work at once, and to take my place among the foremost of its promoters; but until the movement has actually commenced I must remain under the disguise of the assumed initials,

N. B.

THE PENDEEN CONSOLS MINE.

SIR,—May I be allowed, through the Journal, to call the attention of my fellow-shareholders to the last quarterly report, which was presented to the meeting held at the London Tavern on Feb. 6, in which it is stated by the mining captains that of all the levels driving from the adit to the 154 fathom level, ten in number, there are only three in which there is tin to save—one level worth 31, per fathom, two worth 41, per fathom each, and seven with nothing to save. These facts are stated in the report, and the expenditure for the last quarter is given as—Oct., 6131, 1s. 10d.; Nov., 5731, 3s. 8d.; Dec., 6151, 17s. 6d., =1002.3 s. With such a statement sent to the shareholders, is it not out of all reason to continue to drive so many upproductive levels, when no known shoots of the are gone down before them? I should say, stop the driving at once, set all the ground on tribute, and confine the company's operations to the great Pendeen lode, as well as extend the shallow levels in search of new shoots of ors. If found, open a new mine in such new ground, and work it independent of the old Pendeen Mine.

I remember, some 13 or 14 years back, when this company began; their object was to prove the great Pendeen lode, which a former company intended to have done, but SIR .- May I be allowed, through the Journal, to call the attention of

failed for the want of cash, as the shareholders did not pay their calls. The present company were to have done it, but they have not. After having got over the difficulty of procuring the grant to drive under the sea, which caused a considerable delay, they pushed on their 83 fathom level north, and cut the great Pendeen lode; and, let me sak, what was the reason they put in a dam to keep back the water? If they feared water at that level, what do the agents expect in their deep level, the 142, where they are going to cut the great Pendeen lode? I find the captains lay great atress on what they expect from a winze now sinking under the 142 (m. level, to enrich the Great Pendeen lode, not yet seen by them, if I understand them right. I suggest to the shareholders that they unite, and see the great Pendeen lode.

A SHARHHOLDER.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANT (MINITED).

SIR,—With unwonted arrogance, your correspondent, Capt. Thomas, of Camborne, rushes into print to acquaint the world that he was not, as he supposes might be understood, present at the meeting of the above company, held at St. Austell. If Capt. Thomas will refer to the report, he will find he is not reported as having been present; and why he should imagine he was referred to is a mystery, nuless he claims to be the only Capt. C. Thomas in the county. He will also find that the gentleman present is described as of Redruth (Capt. C. Thomas, of C. and C. Thomas, of Redruth and Manchester). Had the South Cornwall Mining Company, however, held that the importance of Captain Charles Thomas' presence was so great as he so vainly arrogates to himself, he would probably have been invited to attend the meeting.—Manchester, Feb. 14.

PROSPECTS IN THE LOVELL DISTRICT.

PROSPECTS IN THE LOVELL DISTRICT.

SIR,—This district, once so famous for the rich mines of tin, promises again, ere long, to vie with any other in Cornwall, spirited trials being made in hitherto an unwrought tract of ground. The discovery of East Lovell, which is on the course of the richest lode in the district, has led to the setting to work, under favourable auspices, of several other very promising mines; among others, those to which I have paid more particular attention are New Lovell and Great East Lovell. Of East Lovell more can be said than, perhaps, of any other mine in the county, inasmuch as the whole cost to the shareholders, in erection of machinery and attending the working of the mine until mineral in paying quantities was met with, did not exceed 60001, since which 40001, has been returned to the shareholders in dividends; and the mine, yet in its infancy, never looked more prosperous than at present, as will be readily seen from the fact of the different points in operation turning out such large quantities of tin. The lode in the bottom of new shart is worth 501, per fm. The stopes below the 45, west of new shaft, are worth 502, per fm. A trips chas just been commenced to sink in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth fall 601, per fm. A rips to the best of the same level east is worth 502, per fm. A winze has just been commenced to sink in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth fall 601, per fm. A rips to the back of the same level east is worth 502, per fm. A winze has just been commenced to sink in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth fall 601, per fm. A rips to the back of the same level east is worth 502, per fm. A winze has just been commenced to sink in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth fall 601, per fm. A rips to the text of the same level east is worth 502, per fm. A winze has just been commenced to sink in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth fall 602, per fm. A rips to the text in the bottom of this level, on a tich lode, worth

BROOKWOOD MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

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Sin,—I had hoped to have seen a reply from the officials of this mine to the enquiry of "A, P.," in the Journal of Jan. 20, but up to the present time I have waited in vain. "A, P.'s" enquiries are very pertinent, and demand, at the hands of the committee, a straightforward and definite naiver. Other shareholders, beside "A, P.," are unable to understand why the mine pays no dividends, and the balance is always on the wrong side of the sheet; and I am assured on good authority that, with proper management, this state of things would not exist. As a miner, I cenfess I anticipate nothing like successful working so long as the system of stoping is substituted for tribute working, and the neighbouring mine, Wheal Emma, compelled, by a most unfair proceeding, to pump the Brookwood water, which I learn has been in practice for some time. Under such a system the shareholders may expect nothing but litigation and loss. Allow me to ask why the shareholders hear nothing of the progress of the property, except through the very lean and meagre reports of the general meetings? Why is there not a fortinghtly or monthly report sent to the Journal? It would almost appear that the executive had some private aim in view in keeping the body of the shareholders uniformed. I maintain that, as proprietors, we have a right to demand this of our agents, whom we pay to conduct the affairs of our property. [I enclose my earl.]

Feb. 13.

THE FORGERIES OF MINE TRANSFERS.

THE FURGERIES OF MINE IRANSFERS.

SIR,—In one of the companies in my office, some years aincs, I adopted the plan of sending a duplicate certificate of transfer to the seiler. This was not done to detect forzed transfers, for in those days we had never heard of such things, but to satisfy the seiler that the shares had been duly registered in the buyer's name, which it was sometimes desirable to know. I would suggest that the plan, if it did not prevent forgery, would lead to its speedy detection; and I think few men would be found to attempt the perpetration of this crime in a company where this custom was known to obtain, as exposure would follow too soon on their heels. As I have frequently spoken of this as a remedy for the Share Plague, I was in hopes someone would have noticed it; but, failing this, I have ventured to suggest it, not from a cacothes scribendi, but hoping that there may be found a partial remedy.

Edward S. Codd.

Lavertiement.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Messrs. Watson and Cueil having thought proper to insert the following remarks in their advertisement of last week, I subjoin a copy of my letter addressed to that firm in reply to the same, also a copy of my letter to the shareholders: —"GREAT NORTH LAXEX.—On Jan. 20 we reprobated the practice of parties obtaining lists of shareholders in mines, and of sending to them all sorts of circulars and prospectuses, to their great annoyance and disgust. This week grave complaints are made that some person or other a few days ago obtained a list of shareholders in Great North Laxey, and wrote them, endeavouring to get shares out of them at low prices; and we think in every case of this sort the names of the offender or offenders ought to be published, and if the shareholders would send the letters they receive for publication it would put a stop to the practice. Some shareholders, too, it appears have fallen into the trap, at which we are the more surprised, as for some weeks past, in this place and in the City Article of the Journal, we have prominently set forth the growing importance of the mine. Another thing complained of is, that while people were buying up shares (for the isle of Man) nothing of any improvement in the mine was known to any of the officials in London; and the usual report which should have reached London on Friday did not do so until the Saturday morning, and too late to be noticed in the Journal."

[copt.]

Sirs.—As you have taken upon yourselves (doubtless unsolicited) to express the indignation and disgust of the shareholders in Great. North Laxey at my conduct for offering some portiom of them 30s. per share for their interest, I deem it necessary to inform you that you have assumed a tone and style ill becoming a firm to whom is entrusted the City Article of the Mining Journal. I subjoin a copy of my letter, and content that it is in every respect a proper business communication, and that your insinuations about sh

which any enterprise in which the interest of the shares as it is to be informed or to be of as much importance to know who hold the shares as it is to be informed or to be of as much importance. In conclusion, let me mention two circumstances—first, you never have known, nor do now know, more of Great North Laxey than you did of Great Laxey when you recommended shareholders in the latter to sell their shares, and invest in Wheal Hope at 6L, or Grenvilles at 10l. Where are they now?

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Thursday, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the general meeting of the company, held on Friday, Jan. 26:—"That the agreement dated the fourth day of January, 1866, between this company of the one part, and the Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company (Limited), of the other part, be confirmed."

Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S. (managing director), in the chair.

Mr. TRURAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that he was very sorry they were deprived of the presidency of their nobic Chairman, who sucidly expiained at the last meeting the nature of the agreement for the confirmation of which the present meeting was convened.

Capt. Leckie wished to draw attention, before the question for the confirmation of the agreement was put to the meeting, to clause 123, which ran as follows:—"That the royalty shares shall confer on the holders thereof, except the qualification for becoming a director." He wished to know if, by the terms of that clause, the holders of the royalty shares would not feel themselves entitled to participate in any advantage that might arise by the issue of new shares, if at any time such a course were declared advisable?

The Chairman standard the hon, proprietor that there was a great safeguard to the Chontaies Company in that respect, as was full yexplained at the last ensuring, and that the trices of Association would determine that point, and cited clauses 37 and 38, as follows:—The directors may, with the sanction of a resolution of the company previously given in general meeting, increase the capital by the issue of new shares; such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, either with or without preference or priority already of the company previously given in general meeting,

ber is cuttied, and intering attine within which the offer, in ost accepted, will be deemed, to be declines and after the expiration of such time, or on the recipit of an intimation from the member to whom such notices is given that he declines to accept the phares decline to the company."

Mr. Coxx (the solicitor) explained that from those clause it would be seen that it was left to a general meeting to describe the question.

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shares, and invest in Wheal Hope at G., or Greavilles at 101. Where are they now? And lastly, for your information, the improvement in Great North Laxey took place between four and five weeks ago. The loide has been worth from 5 to 6 tons, the quantity of ore raised in a month being 8 to 9 tons, against 30 tons for the last 18 months, and the failing off is due to a patch of rock having formed itself in the middle of the shaft, but very evidently the rock is again giving place to the lode and ore.

Mesers. Watson and Cuell.

A copy of the letter sent to the indignant shareholders:—

DEAR SIR.—Seeing you are a shareholder in Great North Laxey Mine, I beg to inform you that I engive you 30s. a share for a few shares, subject to a reply by return of post.—St. Michael's House, London.

WHAT CAN BE DONE BY CO-OPERATION.—The Joint-Stock Coal Company (Limited) presents an excellent example of what can be accomplished by co-operation. After declaring a dividend of 10 per cent, on the capital, an additional bonus of 4 per cent, of the total profits has been paid to the price paid for their coal, thus giving to the shareholders coal in reality at cost price. The true principles of this company, thus exemplified, are hardly yet clearly understood by the public.

ENGINEERS, Architects, And Contractors? Pocket-Book.—The edition of this calendar for the present year has just under the appearance. In addition to the usual calendar for the present year has just under the shareholders, and of the Keylal Individual of the creating to engineers, and of the keylal and notes for which the pocket-book has always been a highly prized. The oblivary, which is unhappily very heavy, is long and the shareholders, and of the keylal and notes for which the pocket-book has always been as highly prized. The oblivary, which is unhappily very heavy, is long the private letters, the directors had had the verbal and notes for which the pocket-book has always been as highly prized. The oblivary, which is unhappily very heavy, is long and the priva

te them that, although the mines were so young, with a staff of only six men, a sp'en-I remittance had been produced. He must confess that he did not think it probable

fore them that, although the mines were so young, with a staff of only six men, a splendid remittance had been produced. He must confess that he did not think it probable that, until the machinery was erected, such large returns would be received month by month, but he was not at all sure a remittance would not be received by the next shall. Whatever was the character of the advices, the shareholders might rest assured that they would be fully acquainted with it.

Capt. Buryone Pris, R.N., then proceeded to read extracts from the private letters he had received. Addressing Capt. Plm, the manager (Capt. Paul) says:—"Yourself and co-directors may rest satisfied that you have got hold of the best mining property which and them to supply me with everything necessary to carry out the work with vigour, as with me to conduct there. All I can say is, that I am doing my best by night and day, and will strive to do so to the best of my ability. I believe these mines will earn for me a good reputation at home, and I will endeavour to merit it. I am expecting about between 1100 and 1200 ozz., but the confounded mills have been so constantly breaking, or water-courses washing away, that I am nearly worried out of my life, not having a soul since I came from London able to render me any assistance." In another part of the letter, Capt. Paul says:—"I met Mr. Boyle and Mr. Jebb came on with me to this place; here he was surprised to find so much of the precious metal. He wrote from Granada to buy 200 shares, but he is sorry be did not get a much larger share. He is greatly taken with the mine, and from what I could learn would gladly join another company in the purchase and working of other mines." Capt. Plm stated he had read the last extract to show that there was no trath whatever in the statement that the country was unbeaking. He further stated that the tomore of the statement of the statement of the property.

Capt. Williams in reply to questions, stated that he had never in his life enjoyed better health than he did whi

NORTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. Edward Cooke in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of 1791.

assets over liabilities.

pany. Austinfriars, on Thursday.—Mr. Edward Cooks in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of 179, wastes over liabilities. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Fig. 18.—Herwith the got present you with the following roper for the agent of the complete of the mine.—New engine-shad is an 10 mm. It follows:—New engine-shad is and the secondary work conceived therewith, preparatory to cross-culture again to such a shad of the secondary work conceived therewith, preparatory to cross-culture and the state of the mine. From present appearances we better the state of the mine. From present appearances we better the state of the mine. From present appearances we better the state of the mine. From present appearances we better of the old mine, which to go down in the sew one. By odoing it will all effect a great saving, and will ventilate this part of the mine. From present appearances we better the state of the state The report of the agent was read, as follows:-

mine, and the quantity of blende that is being raised and sold, the best proof of what he had stated, and when lead took the place of blende in depth the shareholders would

realise a large profit upon their small outlay.

SHARRHOLDER understood #t the last meeting that there would be no necessity foll at this one.

A SHAREHOLDER understood of the last meeting that there would be no necessity for a call at this one.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was an error on the part of the honourable shareholder, as he (the Chairman) did not remember that such a statement was made. He had hoped that the call would have been less than that at the last meeting.

Mr. H. W. SHARPE proposed, and Mr. OVEREND seconded, that the proceedings now commenced in the Stannaries Court against the defaulters be prosecuted with vigour. The CHAIRMAN shen said that in order to keep the mine in a good financial position a call of 5s. per share ought, in his opinion, to be made. With regard to the balance due to him by the company, of course he would be gind to receive it, for he had never yet had Is. interest, aithough for a long period he had been in advance about 10001. The arrears of call he still considered a good asset, and would, he hoped, be in the hands of the company before the next meeting, which would obviate the necessity of any call.

A call of 5s. per share was then made.

Capt. Hancock said that the mine had considerably improved, and there were very important points to come off; and, from what he had been told during the past few days by a party who worked the mine on a former occasion, he had every reason to believe that when the mine was fairly down to the depth it was formerly worked a good property would be opened up, as better indications for a productive lead mine be had never seen at the depth. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on Monday,
Mr. MILES CHARLES SETON in the chair.

offices of the company. New Broad-street, on Monday,

Mr. MILES CHARLES SETON in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE H. CARDOZO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The report of the directors stated that the mine had been developed upon the advice of the most trustworthy miners, and that there has been erected a first-class engine of 60-in, cylinder, engine-house, and the necessary outbuildings. The staft has been sunk 20 ms. below the addit level, and a cross-cut driven north to intersect one of the copper lodes, which, ladging from all the rich mines in the immediate vicinity, ought to be remunerative. This lode was expected to be reached about 15 ms. from the shaft, and at 12 fms. therefrom a branch or south part of the lode was met with. In driving further in search of the north part of the lode, a lead lode was cut, varying from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and producing good atones of lead ore; this lode has been driven on several fathoms to reach the north part of the lode, which has not yet been met with. Meantime the south part of the lode, which in the cross-cut was only 2 in, wide, has been driven on east a few fathoms, and has increased to 20 in, in wide, has been driven on east a few fathoms, and has increased to 20 in, in wide, has been driven on west a little way, and is there likewise found to be improving in size and productiveness. In this district the lodes are known to be very variable; and although this lode is now small, it may be accounted for from the cate of the lead lode having disordered the copper lode, which it crosses. However, as the levels are being extended away from the influence of the lead lode important improvements are expected; and although the directors cannot congratulate the shareholders on any important discovery since the last meeting, they, on the other hand, see no cause to with draw the confidence in the undertaking which they originally had, and they have reason to expect that a little more time and outlay will realise the exp

to expect that a little more time and outlay will realize the expectations held out in the original prospectus. The engines and buildings are of the most abstantial kind, and outle sufficient to develope thoroughly the property; therefore, the money would only be required gradually for the labour cost of sinking and driving.

The Chairman said that upon the present occasion he met his fellow-proprietors with feelings of satisfaction, although not altogether unalloyed. He meant by this that as far as the property they possessed was concerned, it was not only in all respects everything that the most experienced of miners could possibly desire, as was abundantly testified by the reports of some of the most eminent practical authorities in Cornwail, but he was happy to say that so far as the directors had been able to progress with its development by the limited means at their command, such results had been realised as certainly surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine. That the Clowance Wood Mine was an unusually promising undertaking was assured by its favourable position and prospects, no less than by the results it had produced—indeed, it was not too much to say that in these respects for a progressive mine it would be difficult to find its equal. As he had already said, the shareholders had the most favourable opinions expressed as to its resources—for instance, Capt. Charles Thomas, whose mane and reputation were as "familiar as household words" to all acquainted with mining, after strongly recommending a trial of "this interesting piece or mining ground," expressed his surprise at the time the present company was formed "that it had not before had an effective trial." Referring to its position, Capt. Charles Thomas, whose mane and reputation were as "familiar as household words" to all acquainted with his miners after strongly recommending a trial of "this interesting piece or mining ground," expressed his surprise at the time the present company was formed "that it had not before had an effective tr

The Secretarny read the report of the agent, as follows:—

Feb. 10.—In the 20 cross-cut, driving north from engine-shaft, the lead lode is 3 feet wide, producing mundle, and good atones of lead; the water has considerably increased within the last few days, from which I believe the north part of the east and west lode to be near. On the south part of the east and west lode, east from cross-cut, the ground is more favourable for driving; lode 2 ft. wide, producing quartz, with splendid atones of rich yellow copper ore, with every indication of further improvement as we proceed east the lode and strata present a nuch more mineralized appearance, and there appears every probability of opening up a valuable run of ore ground. In the 20, west from cross-cut, this lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundle, peach, quartz, and stones of copper ore, with more water flowing from the end. It is my opinion with that of all position, that this will shortly become one of the best mines in the county. The 60-in. cylinder-engine continues to work well, and is of sufficient power to drain the mine to any depth required.—EDWARD CHEGWIN.

Mr. Bomman (a director) had much pleasure in seconding the proposition for the

cylinder-engine continues to work well, and is of sufficient power to drain the mine to any depth required, —Edward Chrowin.

Mr. Borman (a director) had much pleasure in seconding the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. Summers was much pleased with the general tenour of the report of the agent which had just been read; and as he (Mr. Summers) was thoroughly acquainted with the geological characteristics of the locality in which their mine was situated, no less than with the generally encouraging prospects it presented, he felt assured that if the necessary although small amount of farther capital were subscribed they would all be most amply rewarded for their patience and outlay, and that, too, at no distant date. The success that had attended the development of all the neighbouring mines in years gone by was proverbial to all in any way sequainted with mining matters, and the most sceptical were bound to admit that in Clowance Wood at the present time there were more favourable chances of that mine proving a great success than were presented by any of its rich neighbours when at a corresponding stage of development. Taking every circumstance into consideration, he considered the shareholders would be but acting justify to themselves to subscribe the comparatively small amount of additional capital required, for by so doing there seemed every reason to believe that such a success would be realised as could not fail to be satisfactory to even the most sangulae. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Thorrseon said he thought it must be patent to every shareholder who knew anything at all about mining that the chances of obtaining a property with such hopes of great success upon such moderate outlay were of very rare occurrence. When he first read the opinions of Capt. Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath), of Capt. J. Vivian, and Capt. W. Pascoe, and other eminent practical mining celebrities, and after visiting the district (during which he took great pains to enquire of those working miners who had seen and t

and even in those he very much doubted whether stones of equal richness had been found at a depth so shallow. It was a curious fact that out of the large number of mining people with whom he had conversed relative to the Clowance Wood Mine, he had received but one uniform reply, which was—"You are sure to have a good mine there, if sufficiently developed." But, after all, they did not require a mining enjoner to tell them that its very position, with its cross-course, flookan, &c., and being in the very emire of the richess district for mineral in the whole county, surrounded by rich mines with the same lodes running through it, were in themselves evidences sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its intrinsic value. He and his friends already held a large interest, but so satisfied were they of the absolute certainty of success that they were about to proportionately increase their interest—indeed, he in conjunction with his friends an proportional y increase the riberes—indeed, he in conjunction with his friends are prepared at this moment to purchase the entire mine and machinery, and work it nemestives, if the shareholders fanded they had gone far enough, but from facts within a knowledge, he did not believe that was practicable, except by parchasing the shares. The SECRETAIN, in answer to a question, stated he thought the shareholders would one forward and take up the remainder of the unallotted shares, the more especially as

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated he thought the shareholders would come forward and take up the remainder of the unallotted shares, the more especially as it was proposed to issue them upon such very favourable terms. He thought with such a preferential dividend of 15 per cent. that each shareholder, regarding it as an act of mere prudence only, would subscribe for his proportion, for it would be a thousand pittes to allow strangers to come in and reap the reward which had been gained—at least, to a very considerable extent—by the capital of the shareholders, (Hear, hear.) If must be recollected that this was not like a new company, which had to bear the expense of all the necessary preliminary work, for everything was complete and efficient; they possessed a splendid engine, and the current monthly cost did not exceed 150%. In addition to this they had a great deal of pitwork upon the mine, so that the only expense was for coals and labour. He thought they might safely expect to cut the north lode in the engine.shaft at about 43 fms. from adit, which left about 23 fms. to sink, which he estimated would cost about 1000%, and take seven months to accomplish.

Mr. Shaw suggested that if the resolution were passed at the special meeting, to be presently held, for the issue of the preference shares, there should be paid but 20s

on allotment, and calls to be made as the directors required the capital, and not to exceed 10s, per share. The fact should not be forgotten that out of about 100 shareholders only one had parted with his interest. That was an evidence that all connected with the undertaking had the greatest confidence in its success.

The report and balance-sheet were unanimously received and adopted.

Messra. M. C. Seton, James Borman, Alexander Caller, and Robert M'Connell were unanimously re-elected directors, and Mr. Henry Shaw was re-elected auditor.

On the question of auditors' fees being put, Mr. Shaw said that as they were meeting for the purpose of raising additional c-pital, he would willingly give his services gratuitously.

tuitously.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of authorising the directors to issue additional shares as preference shares, such shares to receive a preference dividend, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum; and for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company by issuing preference shares, as may then be decided on.

A resolution authorising the creation of 8000, additional capital, by issuing 1000 preference shares, having been passed, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairmau, directors, and secretary.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. REECE in the chair.

Mr. E. King (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 1010l. The profit upon the three months' operations was 610l.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

of 10101. The profit upon the three months' operations was 6101.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 13.—In the 82, on the old lode, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is worth for tin 41. per fm.—Pryor's Lode: We have completed so much of the preparatory work as the weather would admit for the reception of the flat-rods, which will be fixed at the surface, so as to enable us to resume the sinking of the new shaft on Pryor's lode under the 65, which was worth for tin when last reported 501, per fm; and during the ensuing quarter we hope to complete the necessary erections, and resume the sinking of said shaft. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ fc. wide, and worth for tin 81. per fathom. In the 65, east of shaft, we are cross-outting south, to find the lode thrown in that direction by a cross-course. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, and worth for tin 101. per fm., with a kindly appearance for further improvement; we would remark that this end is in advance of the 65 about 60 fathoms, the whole of which is good tribute ground. In the 63, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ fc. wide, and opening up tribute ground of moderate value. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 million and producing awaring work for tin. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is small, and producing awaring work for tin. In the 44, driving wast of shaft, the lode is 2 million and producing awaring work for tin. In the winze shiring under the adit level the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin 61, per fm.—a very kindly lode indeed. The lode reported as being out in the 82 fm. level cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, has not turned out to expectation, and would appear as if still in the influence of the cross-course, which is large, thereby disordering the ground for some shines were of the 64 fm. level cross-cut, south from the old lode, about 130 fathoms, and are nearing the Vottle lode—in from 17por's lode; this we shall continue to drive to the ext

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and entered

william Polkinosinosin, Stephen Daver.

The Chairman having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that although the profits realised during the period over which the accounts before the meeting atthough the profits realised during the period over which the accounts before the meeting extended were not so large as computed at the last meeting, which he need hardly say was attributable to the decline in the price of tin, yet, taking all circumstances into consideration, he thought shareholders would agree with him in thinking that the amount actually realised was most satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The amount actually and the committee deemed it prudent to recommend that one-half only of that sum should be divided, or, in other words, that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share should be declared, which would abort 5371. 17s. 6d., leaving about a similar amount to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. He concluded by stating that he should be glad to afford any further information that shareholders might desire.

The Secretary, in reply to a question, stuted that in a letter received from the manager it was mentioned that the 250t, worth of copper which had been sampled and credited for was of a very good quality; but, having been raised from the tin pitches, which were now producing a tone of tin per mouth, accounted for the quantity of tin being under that of the former quarter. As, however, the copper was disappearing the tin was coming in, of an improving character.

A Sharenco, share which does not with the utmost common color and the meaning of the continuation of profit realised, yet it was to be accounted for in the fact that in a few days the Banea and wance, ——The Secretary referred to the fact that the recent decline in the amount of profit realised, yet it was to be accounted for in the fact that in a few days the Banea, and what he was a sub-continual to them, as the minutes, a very considerable difference in the amount

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, yesterday,—Mr. J. Balster in the chair.
Mr. E. King (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the resolution passed at the last meeting,—That the committee be authorised to wind-up the company, and to take the necessary steps to surrender

rised to wind-up the company, and to take the necessary steps to surrender the existing setts to the grantors.

The CHAIRMAN stated that since the last meeting several large share-holders in Cornwall, considering the prospects of the mine warranted a continuance of operations, had offered to purchase 1000 shares, or one-fourth of the mine, and not feeling himself disposed to go on, he had for himself and friends sold an interest equal to the fourth of the undertaking.

Mr. E. Cooke thought it would be the feeling of this meeting that such resolution be not confirmed; and he begged to propose that the resolution passed at the last meeting be rescinded.—This was carried.

Mr. MARIM thought a resolution should be passed, and he would propose that the operations of the mine be carried on with vigour.—Seconded and carried.

Mr. E. Kino stated he held the proxy of an adventurer who possessed nearly 1600 shares, and he thought it would be in accordance with his views that the next four-monthly meeting be held on the mine. The accounts would then be submitted, and he would render up his atewardship to that meeting. He fully believed St. Day United, by good management, and not by divided counsel, would become a good paying mine.

Mr. John Michael Williams quite agreed with the views of Mr. King, and would propose the resolution that the next meeting be held at the account-house, on the mine, on March 8.—Carried.

A volo of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. propose the resolution that the next meeting be held at the accou on March 8.—Carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

We have received from an old correspondent the following particulars erning this property, and also the app ended repor

concerning this property, and also the appended report:—
A deputation from some of the largest shareholders in this undertaking, accompanied by the manager, Capt. Richards, visited the works on Friday. Feb. 9, when they thoroughly examined the nature of the ground and the character of the lodes opened upon, and as a favourable season is now between the constant of the property of large and parameter constant of the property of character of the lodes opened upon, and as a favourable season is now beginning, they considered the propriety of laying out permanent operations for deep mining. A great deal of work had been done on the surface of the various lode, extending in some instances from end to end of the sett, a distance of some 500 fms. The whole of this work was necessary in order to make sure of the most eligible mode of developing the mineral resources of this important property. Openings were made on the backs and outcrops of the lodes, and on the north lode the trial sasumed a more formidable shape, an adit having been driven from the foot of the hill eastward along the course of the vein, a length of 180 yards, besides a shaft was sunk on the underlie of the lode to a depth of about 40 fms. All these works produce quantities of very fine gossans, mundics, spar, and rich copper ors, such as are usually found in the upper sections of lodes whose bases are permeated by extensive deposits of copper ors. These indications, taken with the bearings of the lodes running straight into Devon Great Consols, sufficiently convinced the professional, and even the unprofessional, members of the deputation that he lodes of the Devon Great Konsols were identical: a conconvinced the professional, and even the unprofessional, members of the deputation that the lodes of the Devon Great Maria and the Devon Great Consols were identical; a conclusion that was further proved by the fact that the respective distances of the three veins are the same, and the crystallisation so similar that the best mining judges could not discriminate a set of specimens of one mine from that of the other. These facts being established to the satisfaction of all present, the ground was again inspected for the purpose of selecting the best spot in whele to slink a shaft for mining the lodes in depth, and it was unanimously determined to run down a good engine-shaft so centrally that it should command every part of the grant, and the different mining operations to be instituted in order to work the lodes and form an extensive min.

The gentlemen of the deputation were thoroughly satisfied with the prospocis unfalled to them, and are convinced that the resolutions they have formed, and the digre-

The following is the report of the manager, Capt. Joseph Richards:—

Decon Great Maria, Feb. 13.—We have driven in the adit level, on the north iode, about 75 fathoms; the lode is of yery large size, from 3 to 6 ft, wide, composed of quarts,

gossan, mundle, capel, &c., a very fine-looking lode, and one that cannot fail, in my optnion, of opening out very large quantities of rich copper ore. On the middle lode, about
70 fathoms to the south of the north lode, we have opened about 400 fms. by costean
pits, the lode showing itself from 1 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, and mundle,
embedded in a beautiful channel of clay-slate, very congenial to the production of mineral in abundance. On the Orchard lode, about 70 fms. south of the middle lode, we have
opened a very considerable distance by costeaning; the lode is of immense size, and is
composed of capel, quarts, mundle, and copper or—it is an exceedingly promising lode.
In addition to what has been thus dome at the surface, we have driven about 30 fathoms
on its course, and getting desper as we proced; we have stating the depth of about
10 fms. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, having lodes with indications such as are here
found, in rich mineralised ground, situated in the state the depth of about
Consols, in the same line of lodes, and the phenomena of all being precisely the same,
there is every prospect of the Devon Great Maria becoming a very productive mine.
We shall proceed with the engine-shrt as fast as we can, and hope for a speedy realisations of our expectations.—Joseph Richards.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

we shall proceed with the engine-shaft as fast as we can, and always to a special various of our expectations.—Joseph Richards.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders will be held on Thursday.

The fifteenth annual report of the directors, to be submitted, states that the gross quantity of ore delivered to the works by the South Australian Mining Association from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865, has been 6824 tons, as against 8228 tons in the preceding year; and the gross gnanity received from other mines 2626 tons, as against 833 tons, and of regular 3414 tons, as against 1853 tons. The quantity of ore smelted at the Barra Burra Smelting Works, from July 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864, when the fires were let out for the summer season, was 3821 tons, as against 2837 tons. The quantity of ore and regulars smelted at the Port Adelaide Smelting Works from July 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865, was 6783 tons, as against 5630 tons or freined copper, as against 6530 tons or freined copper, as against 6530 tons or freined copper, as against 1536 tons. The otal quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1376 tons, as against 1378 tons. The total quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1378 tons. The total quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1378 tons. The total quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1378 tons. The total quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1378 tons. The total quantity of copper made at both works was 2353 tons, as against 1378 tons, as against

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA-MONTHLY SUMMARY.

COPPER.—The South Australian Mining Association at their last meeting fixed 921, per ton as their selling price, but the Wallarco Company have disposed of considerable quantities at 901, per ton. In view of the warlike news from Chill, there is a prospect of a still further rise in price.

The MOONTA MINING COMPANY have declared their thirteenth 51, dividend, and it is expected that another of the amount will should be declared.

The MOONTA MINING COMPANY have declared their thirteenth 51. dividend, and it is expected that another of like amount will shortly be declared.

A "new chum" had found a nugget of 180 ounces in the first hole he sunk at Newstead. A nugget weighing 60 ounces had been found at Wood's Point.

About simultaneously with the later American discoveries, immense deposits of a kind of substance resembling Cannel coal have been found at Hartley and Wollongong, in Now South Wales, yielding 147 galions of oil to the ton. A company has been formed for the manufacture and sale of the oil, which we are told will, by reason of the proximity of the Hartley deposits to the Sydney market, afford a good profit at a price less than that of the imported American article. I have had some specimens of the substance sent to me, and on exposing it to flame it instantly kindles, and continues to burn with a clear bright fame, which at once shows its excessively oleagingues character. Wollongong is aiready lighted with this oil, and if another Petrolea should arise in the territory of our neighbours you will be sure to hear of it. Beyond question the New South Wales discoveries are a most important addition to the curtously various resources of this great south land.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ore raised in October was 188 tons of 18½ per cent. average produce, equal to 36½ tons of pure copper, exclusive of 110 tons sulphur ore for flux. The quantity raised in November is estimated at 190 tons. Since last advice 99 tons of copper had been shipped.

YUDANAMITANA COPPER.—Capt. Anthony (Dec. 16) reports—Blinman Mine; 1 informed you in my last (Nov. 18) that I had resumed smelting, and had made about 3 tons of copper. Since that operations have gone on very successfully. The furnace hearth remains sound, and without a sign of its breaking up, or rapid wear and tear, as formerly. The quantity of copper made up to this day is 16½ tons. Tue sings vary in quality as regards richness, averaging only 1½ per cent., and I hope that future operations may be attill more favourable. No change for the better has taken place in the weather. Since last advices, 4 tons 4 cwt. of copper, and 7 tons 13 cwt. of or have been sent to port.

slags vary in quality as regards richness, averaging only 1½ per cent., and I hope that future operations may be still more favourable. No change for the better has taken place in the weather. Since last advices, 4 tons 4 cwt. of copper, and 7 tons 13 cwt. of ore have been sent to port.

WORTHING.—At the Bremer Mine the expenditure for the month was 25581. 6s. 3d.; ore raised 250 tons of better quality; 60 tons of regulus made during the month, and 65 tons had been delivered to the Copper Company, producing 25407. The dredge ore at surface remained about the same, and there were on hand 25 tons of regulus and 150 tons of dressed ore. The acting tananger expected to raise in the current month 300 or 400 tons of better quality ore than usual. The directors have also received Captain Priek's report on the Maria Mine, describing it as much richer than the Bremer, and containing the characteristics of the famed Burra Burra, indicating large deposits of rich ore at a shallow depth.

YORKE PENINSULA.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft., making a depth of 33½ fms. Although the engine-shaft has not yet reached the 35 fm. level, at a point where the lode was about 20 fathoms in from the shaft, an important discovery had just been made. Captain Warmington states that the men, by sinking 3 ft., "exc. 500 to 400 tons of yellow copper ore, coated black, of high percentage, about 2 ft. 6 in. in width, throughout the whole length of the winze. This, in conjunction with the marked improvement visible between the 15 and 2 5 at this part of the mine, and are strongly to hope that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations at the 35 fm. level, at the marked improvement visible between the 15 and 2 5 at this part of the mine, else in the marked improvement visible between the 15 and 2 5 at this part of the mine, else in the marked improvement visible between the 15 and 2 5 at this part of the mine, else in the marked improvement visible between the 15 and 2 5 at this part of the mine, else in the marked improvement visible b exposed seem to meet at this angle, where the stones are larger, and more crowded. I think we have got all the information to be derived at this level (5 fms.), and have set the men to sink another 30 ft., and have commenced about 4 ft. south-east of the footwall, and expect to meet with it again at about 4 fathoms. This work will not be completed until about the end of January, and if it turns out as I expect I conceive that more mining skill than I possess will be required for conducting the operations that will then be necessary."

en be necessary." English and Australian Copper.—The quantity of coal at Kooringa

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Kooringa was 1663 tons, and at the Fort Works 380 tons. There were seven furnaces at work at Fort Adelaide—four smelting, two roasting, and one refining. Slines the date of last advices a shipment of 60 tons of copper had been made.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The sales of coal in November were 12,470 tons, a sagainst 10,050 tons in the previous month. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, writes—"The coal sales for last month amount to 12,470 tons, a quantity again in excess of my anticipations, for I fully expected we should have had before this a commencement of the usual summer slackness of trade. We are now close upon the conclusion of a half-year's business quite beyond what I had looked for as regard extent; ur profits, too, I fancy we shall find quite as great as we had any right to expect. We have a fine property to work upon, and most efficient managers.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—Mr. Bland (Cinnes, Dec. 22), sends the following return for November:—Quartz crushed, 4676 tons; gold obtained, 1661 czs. 18 dwis.; average per ton, 7 dwis. 2 grains. We have been very well supplied with quartz during the month, but there has been a falling off in the yield to the extent of 1 dwit. 2 grains per ton. The amount of unrecovered gold has also increased

1661 czs. 16 dwis.; average per ton, 7 dwis.; grains. We have need very well supplied with quartz during the month, but there has been a falling off in the yield to the extent of 1 dwt. 2 grains per ton. The amount of unrecovered gold has also increased by 12 grains per ton. The latter is partly due to our not having operated on any pyrites during the month, the gold from this material golg; in diminution of the unrecovered gold. The quantity of pyrites collected during the month was 14½ tons, and, on assay, gave an average of 3 czs. 6 dwis. of gold per ton. We are accumulating a good stock

of this material, and have now a considerable quantity on hand. The new furnace is all but complete, and I hope will be in regular work next month. The nett receipts were 60701. 3s.: total payments, 55391. 18s. 3d.; less contracts from reserve fund, say 11001.—42391. 18s. 3d.; profit for the month, 18301. 4s. 9d. As the whole of the contracts are not likely to be completed before some time next month, I thought it safe, under the circumstances, to divide 10001, between the two companies, in the proposition of 13s. and 7s., as provided by the agreement. Return for December (two weeks)—quantz crushed, 2396 tons; yield of gold, 731 ozs. 7 dwts., or an average of 6 dwts. 2 grains per ton. Remittance, 6001.

of 13s, and 7s., as provided by the agreement. Asserts for Development the versal quartz crushed, 2395 tons; yield of gold, 731 cas. 7 dwts., or an average of 6 dwts. 2 grains per ton. Remittance, 6001.

CADIANGULLONG COPPER.—The average percentages of the copper ores sampled in the past month are lower than usual. Of the whole quantity sampled 75 tons 8 cwt. 2 gra. have been raised in the north section, and the percentage in 10%. The percentage of the ores is a little below our estimate, but has considerably improved on that sampled the preceding month, and as the people engaged in working the jigging machines get more accustomed to them they will be able to get a better percentage on the dressed ores. There were on the road to Sydney 37% tons of fine copper; at the smelting works 9 tons; and metal equal to 14½ tons more. Ore on hand, 69 tons, exclusive of dredge ores at grass at the mine. Wood, 3550 tons, besides a large supply in the bush. FORTUNE COPPER.—Capt. Penberthy (Dec. 26) reports: The 50 fm. level north-east end is driving by two men; lode 18 in. wide, producing a little copper ore. The 50 fm. level sonth-west of the 30 south-west, working by four men; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 50 fm. level sonth-west topes are working by four men; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 2 ft tons of copper ore per fathom. The 50 fm level sonth-west topes are working by four men; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 2 ft tons of lead and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 50 fm level north-east endig driving by four men, at 10d 3 ft. wide, producing 2 ft tons of copper ore per fathom. The 30 fm level north-east endig driving by four men, at 10d 3 ft. wide, producing 2 ft tons of copper ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 tons of lead ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 tons of lead ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 tons of lead ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 tons of lead ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 tons of lead ore per fm. We have dressed this month 35 ton

PERTAINNA—Feb. 1st. Aquavite Mines: The stopes in the bottom of the mine continue to yield rish ores. An improvement has taken place in the end driver, or richer in gold.—Readiry Mines it was easiety engaged with preparations to enable us to raise and anniageniate as much or as possils from the bottom of the unles; with the principle of the stope in this bottom, and the resultances of gold, which we shall commonst to make in May, and continue regularly hereafter. Will prove the richness of gold, which we shall commonst to make in May, and continue regularly hereafter. Will prove the richness of gold, which we shall commonst to make in May, and continue regularly hereafter. Will prove the richness of gold, which we shall common ment in this make which has taken by the richness of gold, which we shall remain some ment in the mines which has taken pines in in the super and take of There's review which are loading better than they have done for some time. The orabeing raised from the part of the gold of the part. We shall remain analisantation by the sall remain sense that the part of the gold of the part of the part. The billipering is a report on the progress made at the enablished the part of the part. The billipering is a report on the progress made at the enablished crusher-when an advanced with the building during ment man. The Districts of the part of the part

winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Riberio's winze, are worth 1 big ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, west of Taylor's shart, worth 1 big ton per fathom. The stopes above the 90, west of Taylor's shart, worth 1 bin per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Jacintho's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Laurance's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Laurance's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Laurance's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Laurance's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, west of Inclines shaft, and we are driving, the south peri, and full temperate of quarts and stones of lead, but not enough to winze, and the fathom of the fath 1 big to the fathom of the fath 1 big to the fathom of the fath 1 big to the fath 1 big to the fath 1 big to the fath 2 big to

BAYLEY AND FOX, OF PLYMOUTH, V. THE EAST GUNNISLAKE MINE COMPANY.—In this case, a claim for timber, heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stan-narios Court, Truro, some months since, plaintiffs were non-suited, since which the case has been beard before Judge Fortescue, at the Tavistock County Court, when a verdict was entered for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

has been heard before Judge Fortescue, at the Tavistock County Court, when a verdict was entered for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.—It has been decided by the Lord Chancellor, in re Colemere, that an assignment by a trader of all his property is not necessarily an act of bankruptcy, unless it be for the purpose of favouring some particular creditor, or for the purpose of paying all the creditors otherwise than through the instrumentality of the Court of Bankruptcy. The Lord Chancellor, referring to the Bankrupt Act of 1849, said:—"The Act of Parliament says that 'if any trader shall make, or cause to be made, any fraudulent grant or conveyance of his lands, tenements, goods, or cause to be made, any fraudulent grant or conveyance of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, and a variety of other things, 'he shall be deemed to have thereby committed an act of bankruptcy. This senactment is a substantial repetition of a very old enactment, for although this was passed in 1849, it was what had gone on for a century before. From the time of James I. it was held that any assignment made by a trader of all his goods was necessarily a fraudulent assignment, because it prevented him from carrying on his trade. Therefore, whenever a trader had a ssignment must be an assignment not for the purpose of raising money to enable him to go on with his trade, but for the purpose of raising money to enable him to go on with his trade, but for the purpose of raising money to enable him to go on with his trade, but for the purpose of raising money to enable him to go on with his trade, but for the purpose of raising money to enable him to go on with his trade, but for the purpose of enabling him to raise money to go on with his trade, that cannot be called a fraudulent act, as tending to defeat and delay his creditors. It probably was, and might have been, the wisset step he could have taken to promote the interests of his creditors. That being so, many cases have arisen in modern times of the applica

nam, whose decision the Lord Chancellor has now reversed.

Composition Deeds.—The Lord Chancellor, in re Stark, referring to the case of Whitacre v. Lowe, said that, although he considered the view taken by Lord Westbury to be the reasonable and correct one, he felt himself bound by the express decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, after the question had been carefully considered by the judges; and he, therefore, held that in reckoning whether a "majority in number representing three-fearths in value of the creditors," had assented to a deed under section 192 of the Bankraptcy Act, 1861, the secured creditors were to be counted without deducting the value of their securities.

THE COSTS OF AGENTS, AND WORKING OF MINES .- The difference THE COSTS OF AGENTS, AND WORKING OF MINES.—The difference in the amounts paid for agencies in the mines is so enormous, that I will mention a few, and compare them. Take Camborne Vean and Stray Park, adjoining mines, one as deep as the other, and equally as much amount of labour in each for agents and pursers, yet Stray Park pays about 407, per month for agences, when Camborne Vean only pays about 144, clerk included. Carn Camborne is a mine selling ores regularly and paying cost, and yet not paying for agencies more that half the amount paid at South Seton, a mire mot selling any ore; and at Grane, a mise continually making calls. South Crofty and West Damsel are two mines where the amount of labour cost is about equal; but West Damsel is returning nearly double the quantity of ores, yet this mine has but one agent to do the work, and in no mine in the county are the duties attended to better than here. to do the work, and in no mine in the county are the duties attended to better than here. The salaries paid for all the agencies is about 22l, per month, while at South Crofty there are three underground agents, and what is very unusual, three account-house women, one to each agent. The salaries exceed 40l, per month, including purser and cierk. Nanglies is another mine where the salaries are far above the amounts paid by many mines. The purser gets 9l, 9s., and the manager 8l. 8s.; the underground agents, 6l. 6d. each (not too much); the cierk, 4l. 4s.;—about 40l, per month for agencies. Many other mines could be mentioned, but sufficient has been stated to show that a saving can be effected in the cost of working the mines. Cannot a saving be also effected in the mines managed by the so-called committees of management?

CURE OF FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMA BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. J. Eckeraley, West Houghton, to Mr. T. Walls, Markot-place, Hindley:—"My wife can now sleep soundly the whole of the night without being disturbed by her cough and shortness of breath, although for four years she had not been able to sleep more than a very short time. She is now better than she has been it riche ant fourteen years." Sold at 1s. 1½4. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, by all drugstats.

ast fourteen years." Sold at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and ils. per box, by all drugsists.

HOLLOWAT'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—EVERY-DAT WANT.—Skin disease, blotches, and unseemly aroutions, which prevail so frequently, and annoy so much, can be removed with facility by this cleansing and cooling ointment, the salutary properties of which over all eutaneous affections have been long and industiably established. Moderate doses of Holloway's pills should be taken while the outward allment is being treated with his ointment; they will depurate the blood, and free it from every taint that might induce a relapse, deteriorate the general health, or otherwise act injuriously. By promoting digestion and by purilying the circulation, Holloway's pills even help to keep the skin clear, and to eradicate the many rashes and spots so frequently denoting an in-

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-AUR.—Feb. 14: Three of the men have again taken the pitch in the back of the 70. The ground in Crofts' shaft is still hard for sinking, but as we have intersected a vein in the centre of the shaft, we hope it will soon become easier. We expect to communicate with the 70 yard level in the course of 8 and 9 fms. more, which will not take long if the ground turns a little in our favour. The pitch in back of the 70 is looking very kindily, having a good branch of ore. The end driving south-west on St. Vincent vein has improved, producing good stones of ore.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Feb. 19: The 80 west is improving for lead; I think we shall soon get a very good lode there worth 1 ton. The stope in the roof of the 70 west is looking better, worth 15 cwts. per fm.

— F. Evans, Feb. 12: All hands are in full work at the mine, and I am pleased to say the prospects for lead since the start are improving. The 80 west is worth 1½ ton per fathom; and the stope in back of the 70 fathom level west, which was poor, is also looking better.

F. Evans, Feb. 13: All contents are improving. The 80 west is worth 1½ ton per fathom; and the stope in back of the 70 fathom level west, which was poor, is also looking better.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Feb. 14: The shaftmen of the new shaft have completed their contract, and the shaft is down 15 fms. 3 ft.; to-day I have set them a bargain to sink 10 fms., cut a plat, put in penthouse, cut cistern-plat, and fix standing-lift from the surface for 1501, with a gratuity of 51, in addition if completed in four months. There is no change in the mine since last week's report.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Feb. 13: This mine is looking much better in its appearance than it was when last reported upon.—Grainger's: The vein at the forebreast of the 86 yard back level, south-west from shaft, is fail I yard wide, composed of clay, spar, and nice lumps of ore; we can daily expect an improvement. The south cross-cut to intersect Slack's vein is favourable to drive, and shall cut the vein in 6 yards more driving.—Simmone's: The vein at the 112 yard level east is about 12 in. wide, full of spar, mixed with ore; this is improving every day; the ground is rather hard, but we can expect the vein to open and to yield good lead ore; I consider this a very good trial to go on with. The new discovery is looking very promising, and by the present appearance likely to turn out well. The vein at the forebreast is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with lead ore, and very nice lumps of ore in the clay about ½ cwt. each; we are looking daily for an improvement here. We have about 26 cwts, of lead ore, BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Feb. 13: The level driving south-west for ranking incelumps of ore occasionally. There is no change in the end of south-west level, from middle of increased on the long south-west from the polnt of intersection, and this end is yielding nice lumps of ore occasionally. There is no change in the end of south-west level, from middle of for sinking, which it is very difficult to find here, the level now being in the

very loose and soft hanging ground, without any order whatever, out i times are how days will put us through this, when we shall commence to sink. The level driving south-west from the lower part of the incline is rather stiff, and remains unproductive. The samp sinking in bottom of incline by jeiding small illumps of ore, but the ground is too stiff yet for us to expect it in paying quantities, but it is very encouraging to see the continuous of the productive of the continuous of or eper for, it he lode also contains fluor-spar, quartz, and mundic.—Danes-combe Lode West: The lode in the end is small; until the junction is reached we do not expect much improvement.—Engine-shaft Lode: The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide of white iron, quartz, mundic, and a little ore.

CAPE CORNWALL—R. F. Goldsworth, Fe white. The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide of white iron, quartz, mundic, and a little ore.

CAPE CORNWALL—R. F. Goldsworth, Fe white, and is letting out water fresh, the lof one cast is a creat hindrance, the wince being drained by the rise; the lode is producing fair stamping work. The lode in the 90 winze, is being pushed on with all possible speed. The water is a creat hindrance, the wince the leng drained by the rise; the lode is producing fair stamping work. The lode in the 90 winze, is being pushed on with all possible speed. The work of the producing fair stamping work. The lode in the 90 winze, is being pushed on with a underlying weed 5 ft. in a fathom; the branch is distinctly seen in the lode; both over and under it are patches of granite. No. 1 stope in back of the 90 has improved. No. 2 stope is decaining the lode. The south branch on which we are opening in the 80 east has b come small, the lode in the producing the roof, which was shall fix without delay. We are extending our stamps floors with all possible speed, as well as making the necessary pools, &c. The roughness of the weather is a great part of the part

will yield 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes continue much the same in back of the 50, west of shaft.

COOLARTRA AND BOND.—H. Molyneux, Feb. 13: We have now got the lift all fixed, and started to tink last Monday; the lode fa not quite good as it has been in the driving; there is still a good lode going down in the bottom of the level, and a good branch of ore taking off in the main part of the lode, but we have not found the hanging wall in the 36 yet; our water is a good deal quicker than it has been, and our engine is working well. Our costs are now reduced from 2001, per month to about 1001, with twice as much work doing, and we are raising more lead. The mine will shortly pay its own cost; so much for good management. The shareholders may congratulate themselves on the change in their prospects.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, C. F. Collom, Feb. 15: The rise from the deep adit is up from 3 to 4 fms.; the lode continues to increase in size, and improve for copper ore. In the cross-out west of cross-course we have not yet intersected the lode; the ground is favourable for driving, being a soft white killias.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Feb. 13: The engine-shaft is about 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 48; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing occasionally good stones of gray and black copper ore, but not sufficient to value at per fathom. The lode in the 48 cast has a little better appearance than when last reported. Nothing new to report in the 35 west.

As east has a little better appearance than when last reported. Nothing new to report in the 35 west.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Feb. 13: We have been on the mine to-day, and find the different points of operation looking a little better, on the whole, than at our last advice. We have four men stoping the bottom of the 30, west of engine-shaft crosscut, on a lode worth 4t. per fm. for copper ore and blende; stoping at 40s, per fathom. Two pitches are being worked in the back of the 39—one at 12s. 6d. in 1t., and theother at 13s., in 1t. We have also a pitch working in back of the 20, at 11s. in 1t., and one on Curtis's lode, in back of the 20, at 12s. 4d. in 1t. We have at present broken on the mine about 10 tons of copper ore and about 8 tons of blende.

CUDDRA.—F. Frackey, A. Cundy, Feb. 14: Since our report for the general meeting last week our levels have been entirely freed from water, and all the men have resumed their work at the different places in the mine. Too short a time has since passed to report anything new, and every point of operation is just the same as when we last wrote.

DALE.—H. Niness, Feb. 12: The thin dark ground still continues in the winze, and the vain is contracted and unproductive, which is always the case in this neighbourhood in similar ground to that we are now in, and which exactly resembles the ground at the 30 in the old Ecton Mine. The other places on the vein are not quite so productive as they have been, but are likely to improve. Johnson's lode in the old mine is without much alteration.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seconbe, Feb. 14: Caunter Lode: The 70 east 1s worth 51.

as they have been, but are likely to improve. Johnson's lode in the old mine is without much alteration.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Feb. 14: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 51, per fathom; the 80 east, 51; the 90 east, 101; and the 90 west, poor.—South Lode: The 60 east produces saving work; the 70 east, asving work; and the 70 west is worth 51, per fm.—New Lode: The 70 west is worth 51, per fm.

EAST CARN BERA—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Feb. 10: Tutwork Setting: Buckley's shaft to sink below the 50, by aix men, at 91, per fm.—Thomas's shaft to sink below the 50, by aix men, at 91, per fm.—Thomas's shaft to sink below the 70, by nine men, at 201, per fm. The 70 to drive east of No. 3 lode, by six men, at 51, ber fathom. The 70 to drive west on No. 3 lode, by four men, at 51, per fm.—The 70 to drive east of 51 do drive west on No. 3 lode, by four men, at 32, per fm.—The 50 to drive east of 51, fm. The 70 to drive east of 51, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 51, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 51, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 81, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, by four men, at 21, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, east of 81, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, east of 81, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, east of 81, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, east of 81, per fm.—The 60 to drive east of 80, east

the iode is yielding 7 tons of ore per im. In the winze in bottom of the outher lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST LAXEY.—Wm. H. Rowe, Feb. 13: To-day, in company with my brother, I measured and set the monthly bargains at this mine. The shaft, now 9 fms. 4 ft, deep, we determined to continue sinking another fortnight before driving south as proposed; set at 221, per fm. The addit end north is set at 51, per fm., No. 1 adit end north is set at 51, per fm. No. 1 adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit end north is set at 51, per fm. The adit of the shaft and end looks still better than it did last week.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Feb. 13: The shaft is down 9 fathoms 4 feet below the add towel; the lode is increasing in size, being from 5 to 6 feet wide, and yielding some large and rich lumps of blende, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the deep adit level, driving north, the part of the lode on which we are driving is looking better than we have ever seen it for copper, having to-day broken from it some rich work; and as the lode is large we have commenced to cross-cut, in order to prove its full width and character. The appearance of this mine make us feel very sanguine as to ultimate success.

with and character. The appearance of this mine mane as text very research of EAST PROVIDENCE—N. As Nacarray, Way, White, Peb. 12: We have commended driving the 32, east and was of Bornans's, by att men and six boys, at 126, per fin., the lock worth 46, per fin., The 10st worth 46, per fin., The 10st worth 46, per fin. The 10st worth 46, per fin., The 10st worth 46, per fin. The 10st wor

cessary preparations in dropping a new 7-in. drawing-lift at the old shaft, and forking the water preparatory to repairing and clearing the level. In looking over the foregoing particulars you cannot fail to observe that the present position of your property is so much improved as to justify the application of proper and efficient machinery to carry out the future operations with spirit and economy, for which we are busily engaged in building a house to receive a 20-in. cylinder steam-whim, with crusher, capstan. &c., attached. When this work is complete, which we hope will be in about three months from this time, there will be no reason to doubt the realising very satisfactory results; but, under present circumstances, I think it would be most advisable to continue the following points of operation alone, until the ateam-whim, crusher, and dressing-floors are in a proper working condition, so as to be enabled to make satisfactory monthly resturns with the greatest possible comony—sink the engine-shaft with all possible dispatch for at least a 13 or 14 fathom lift, seeing that every 6 ft. the shaft is sunk will reduce nearly 3 ft. in the driving of the cross-cut. Also continue the driving of the 50 both east and west, which is likely to add a great quantity of ore ground to the present reserves. Drive the 40 west from rise some fathoms, and put up a rise in order tout out a section of ore ground in that part of the workings. Continue to sink the winze shelve the 50 west from old sump. To carry out the proposed work it will incur a working cost of about 3000, per month, exclusive of the new machinery, dc., and labour of working cost of about 3000, per month, exclusive of the new machinery, dc., and labour of working cost of about 3000. Per month, exclusive of the new machinery, dc., and labour of connected therewith. If this mode of operation be acceded to the returns will be in accordance with the success it may have in driving the levels or sinking winzes, while ordance with the success it is the produce of th

report to announce the holing of Dumbell's with the 110; but although apparently very near, the junction between the rise and sump has not been effected. The distance between the two has, perhaps, been somewhat more than we reckoned, thereby delaying the communication, but, at the same time, opening out to us so much more fresh ore ground for future operations. The lode is now proved to maintain its full vaite throughout, being in the rise worth fully 1601, per fathom, and in the sump sinking to meet it 1401, per fathom, and, therefore, realises our utmost expectations.—Dumbell's: The stopes in the roof of the 85 continue to increase in value; worth now 801, per fathom; and those in the 110, south of the rise, are worth 1201, per fathom. The 110 fm. level end, driving north into new and old ground, is also improving; worth 451, per fathom. Our raisings, and the general appearance of the drivings, sumps, and stopes, continue equally as good, with but very little change from when reported on the 13th and 26th uit. respectively There is every prospect of our being in a position to give a satisfactory, besides a full and detailed report of the mines for the approaching general meeting.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—Wm. Rich, M. Jankin, Feb. 14: The 70 end, west of Sloggan's shaft, is worth 101, per fm. The 60 west is poor at present. The ground in the 70 cross-cut north looks congential for copper, and fair progress is being made. The cross-cut south towards Pendarves lode, at the 57, is interspersed with strings of copper and mundie. We look upon these branches as favourable indications, and likely to lead to a productive lode, although they retard the progress for the time. The cross-cut goin north through the lode from the bottom of the engine-shaft is very hard, wet, and dimcult for driving. We are, however, doing our utumest to get through the lode as soon as possible.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—James Nancarrow, Feb. 13: The engine-shaft is now

the Porone-cat onto the control of the porone is the port of the porone can the control of the porone is the port of the porone can the control of the porone is the port of the porone can the port of the porone can be control toward Feminary and the port of the shall be control toward to produce the port of the shall be control to the port of the port

driving south at the 30 the ground is much the same, but letting out more water. The 30 east has further improved; the lode is full 3 ft, wide, of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 18f. per fm. The stopes behind the end are the same as jast reported, worth 6 tons, or 18f. per fm. No alteration in the tribute department.

— Capts. Methereil and Taylor, Feb. 15: The 53 and 41 fm. levels, driving east, are much the same as last reported. The rise is progressing rather spare at present, the sirbeing poor. The 30, driving east, and the stopes in the back, continue the same. We have cut more water in the cross-sut driving south at this level since Monday last, and home we are nearing the lode.

being poor.

have cut more water in the cross-sut driving south at this level since Monday Inst, sehope we are nearing the lode.

LANIVET.—Capt. Tregay, Feb. 10: Special Report: Since the last ordinary halfyearly meeting of shareholders we have sunk Oulton's shaft to the 20, which is in
reality 22 fms. from surface, cut plat at that level, and driven on the lode 16 fms. The
two parts into which Vance's lode divided itself in coming down seem to form themselves into two distinct index; that on which the shaft was started, and regularly sunk,
has been called Vance's lode, and that which diverged south has been called Vance's
couth lode; these lodes are send 2 to 3 ft. wide, and are strong kindly lodes. Neither
of these lodes at the 20 has yet been productive of much tin, each having become productive of good stones of copper ore. Within the last week Vance's lode has become
productive of good stones of tin, as well as of copper ore, in both east and weak ends, in
dicating an improvement on getting off the cross-course; the hard ground here will not
admit of rapid development, but as many of our best tin mines are in still harder ground
this must only be regarded as preventing speedy development, and not as any indication admit of rapid development, but as many of our best lin mines are in still harder ground this must only be regarded as preventing speedy development, and not as any indication of limited productiveness. We have seen instances in similar ground, where on their bonches of copper ore again leaving the lodes they have suddenly become worth many hundreds of pounds per fathous, continuing thus for considerable distances; therefore, neither can the occasional presence of copper ore be considered an unfavourable indication for this; the only thing against us is the hardness of the ground preventing our finding the productive points by rapid extension of lavels. But having lodes which from their characteristics must, we think, contain many profitable points, we propose obviating the difficulty by sinking trials shafts, where they can be run down speedly at the most promising point. The first point in importance is at the junction of granile over klins in the eastern part of the sett. At such points many of the most productive mines have produced their riches, and we should expect here a deeper run of tolerably favourable ground for exploration, which lessening the time necessary in development is of itself a matter of very great importance. The appearance of so much copper ors is the lodes so far back in the granite strongly favours the opinion of there being regular

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copper lodes nearer the junction of granite and killas, and a very few weeks after the dry weather sets in will, we expect, enable us to prove this point, when any discovery mearly approaching what may be reasonably expected from these lodes at this point will rapidly repay the whole of the capital expended, meanwhile we would press forward with all dispatch the present trial by driving the 20 cast and west of Oulton's, to prove the lodes altogether beyond the immediate influence of the cross-course, where we consider we have a good prospect of early success.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Feb. 8: In the 90 cast the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of sand, clay, and stones of lead ore. The 80 cast is driving in a lode 6 ft. wide, of an excellent character, producing 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stope behind produces accellent character, producing 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stope behind produces accellent work, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 60 cast we have stones of lead ore, and saxellent work, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 60 cast we have stones of lead ore, and conditions of dialling this level will soon get under it. The pitches are producing large cording to dialling this level will soon get under it. The pitches are producing large quantities of ore stuff, and we sold to-day 42 tons of lead ore, at 131, 5s. 6d, per ton. With the present prospects we shall sell regularly, and the 90 cast is very likely to produce largely in a short time. The water in the mine has been exceedingly quick, consequence on the late flood of rain, but the dry weather the last few days has lessened it, and a continuance will considerably reduce the quantity of coal consumed. We have never seen such sold lead as we now have in our 80, and the price of the ore to-day is higher in consequence.

The 3d Cold Mines: In the 80 cast we have cut the main.

never seen such sold lead as we now have in our so, and the price of the higher in consequence.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Feb. 10: Old Mine: In the 80 east we have cut the main part of the lode, but as we have only just now cut it we cannot tell its value; so far as seen it is composed of muncle, peach, and spots of copper ore—a very kindly lode, just as it was up at the 70 before we cut the ore.—West Mine; The 20 west end is producing as it was up at the 70 before we cut the ore.—West Mine;

sent time up at the 70 before we can the one.—West Mine; The 20 west on the pronounces good actions of picture of the 20 cents on the work of the 20 cents on the work of the 20 cents of the 10 cents of the 20 cents of the

as we have advanced the west level a sufficient distance to work normal summandusty without hindrance.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, J. Richards, Feb. 14: At Hollingsworth's shaft the shaftmen are basily engaged in the 40 cutting ground for eistern, and making the necessary preparation for fixing the 40 fm. level plunger-lift bafore sending the drop-lift to the 54, as we intended last week. We have also a full pare of men clearing up, casing, and dividing Battye's shaft from the 38 to the 54, so as to enable us to put several pares of tributers to work both east and west of shaft in the 54, as soon as the water is drained below the 64 at Hollingsworth's shaft, which we hope to have completed within a fortnight from this time. We are also clearing, securing, casing, and dividing the eastern shaft below the 26, so as to get down to the several pitches formerly worked in the 54 by the former adventurers; and, according to the old setting-book, there were eight pitches working in back and bottom of the 54 east of

Itellingsworth's shaft. We have now 15 pares of irributers working on Parkwarrah lode, and sarding fair wares, and from what can be seen in the back of the 38, east of driven in the 38, - as one as wege the water in fair to the 54 we intend consequently south, so as lo prove the corrections of the branch south in the 58, where the tritice of driven in the 38, - as one as wege the water in fair to the 54 we intend consequently south, so as lo prove the corrections of the branch south in the 58 what below the 38, and the south of the 50 of 10 ms. South, and in whole or more of the 10 days of 10 ms. South so the 38 and the south of 10 days of 10 ms. South the 38 and the south of 10 days of 10 days

size, character, acc. The lode in the acit west is 2/g it, wine, or more sugary spar, gossan, &c.—in fact, this lode is looking more promising than it has been for some time.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS,—Feb. 14: Youren's Lode: The lode in the 164, west of
Michell's engine-shaft, is 18 inches wide, and for two-thirds of the way up the end is
yielding fully 1 ton of good ore per fathom—a very kindly lode. Michell's sumpmen
are now engaged in dividing, cashing, and fixing skip-road from the 160 to the 164: while
this work is doing we cannot work the level in the 164. In the 150 west the lode is
2 feet wide, of a promising character, consisting of soft spar, munide, blende, and occasional stones of ore—ground easy. The ground in the 150 cross-cut south is stiff, letting
out more water than usual. The lode in the 140 west is without any alteration to notice
since last reported—15 inches wide, chiefly consisting of mundle. In the 130 west, and
in the winze sinking below the 130 west, the lode is 18 inches wide, consisting of mundle
and spar. In the 120 west the lode is looking a little better; the lode is 20 inches wide,
with a branch of good ore, 4 inches big, on the north part of the lode, and letting out a
quantity of water.—South Lode: In the 140 and 130 fathom levels east the lode has not
been taken down since last reported. The ground in the 130 cross-cut south is hard.
In the 120 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and is worth for
itn and copper about 10. per fathom. The ground in the 130 cross-cut south is hard.
In the 150, east of Roderick's, continues favourable for driving; the lode is worth 31, per
fathom. The 50, west of Roderick's, looks better; there is tin coming into the upper
part of the end. The ground in the 30 east of Roderick's, continues favourable for driving; the lode is worth 31, per fathom.
The stope in the back of the 40 east is worth 42, per fathom. The stope below the 40,
west of shift, is worth 44, per fathom. The stope below the 40,
west of shift, is worth 44,

is worth 61, per fam.—Owl Lode: The lodes in the deep sall, driving north, is worth 151, size in two to speak of for the person.

TOLGALES, Perh. 84: 1 yields 1600: The delviding and casing of the shaft from the company of the person.

TOLGALES, Perh. 84: 1 yields 1600: The delviding and casing of the shaft from the company of the person of the lode; the lode in sect. sed in social little of the shaft on the outree of the lode; the lode in sect. sed in social little shaft of the shaft on the outree of the lode; the lode in sect. sed in social little shaft on the outree of the lode; the lode in sect. sed in the lode in the lode in sect. sed in the lode in sect. sed in the lode in sect. sed in the lode in t

north tin lode, is worth for tin 71. per fm. The 70 west, on this lode, is worth 91. per fathom. The 70 east is worth 71. per fathom. The two stopes in the back of this lovel are worth 181. per fathom each. The 60 west is worth 201. per fathom. The winzs sinking under this level is worth 121. per fathom. The 50 west is opening tribute ground. The 40 east, on the south part of Buller lode, is worth 101. per fathom. The 10 keys, sinking under the 28 fm. level, on this part of the lode, is worth for tin 201. per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking under this level, is worth for tin and copper or 181. per fathom. In the 80, east of Kistle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with white granite on the south, and light-coloured killiss on the north; the lode is worth for tin 71. per fm. WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Feb. 13: There is no change in the mine to report on since you were advised for the meeting, with the exception of the 168 east, where the lode is full 2 fms. wide, 3 ft. of the south part yielding saving work, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, with every appearance of improving.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Feb. 10: The lode in the 61 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, mundle, and good quality yellow copper ore, in places worth in the last few fathoms from 1 to 2 tons of the latter per fathom—In fact, showing a more kindly appearance than we have hitherto seen for the last 60 fms. driving.

WHEAL EXMOUTH.—J. Hampton, N. Fauli, Feb. 9: We have this day communicated the shallow adit to Sanders's, on the south pitch, and the ventilation is now complete the whole of the distance; this is of great importance, insamuch as some of the best lead ground, which was tilde for want of air, can now be worked vigorously, and, as before stated, the shallow adit (10 fms. above the deep adit) will not only give us all the air we want, but make discoveries we otherwise might not meet with. We findly dressing the lead from the end that it yielded from 14 to 15 cwts. per fathom for a considerable distance. The backs will be t

from 8i. to 9i, per fm. The lode in the 90 west is from 3 to 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 to of good ore per fathom, with good work for tin, worth together 12i, per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 6i, per fm. The lode in the 80 east is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little tin, but not to value. Two stopes above this level are worth 9i, per fathom. The lode in the 80 west is 18 inches wide, principally quartz and prian; as this end is pushed on we are expecting an improved iode. The stopes above this level are worth 8i, per fm. The wince sinking below the 6i, east of shaft, is producing good work for tin, worth 25i, per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 10i. and 8i, per fm. WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edward Rogers, Edmand Rogers, Feb. 15: In the 40 end, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; the ground is a little more favourable for progress than it has been; the present price for driving, by six men, is 3i. 15s. per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 30 the lode is worth 10i. per fm., but the water is very quick and troublesome. As soon as the bottom level gets under the winze we shall commence rising towards it, which we expect will be in a fortnight from this time. In the 20, driving east of the pressure shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing a little tin.

this time. In the systimating a little time, and the life cross-cut we think we have driven through the lode; it is about 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; we shall open on it at once to ascertain its character off from the cross-course. In the winze sinking below the 90 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6f. per fm. In the 90, cast of cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 4f. per fm. We are making good progress with driving

lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 4l. per fm. We are making good progress with driving the 7s cross-cut.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, Feb. 15: In the 140 fm. level end, east of Bolitho's rise, at present the lode is rather small. The lode in the 130 fm. level end east is worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 120 fm. level end east is worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level end was its worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level end was its worth 2l. per fm. The lode is not of much value. In the 9a, south of the Gowan lode, we have opened a lode about 3 fms. east and 3 fms. west of the cross-course; it is all the end wide, and yielding a little tin, but as yet not sufficient to value. In the 60, on the north part of the Gowan, it is improved, now worth 9l, per fm. There is no other change. WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, Wm. Rogers, Feb. 15: At the American shaft, sinking below the 142, the lode is worth 9l, per fm. for tin. In the 142 west the lode is worth 5l, per fm. for copper ore. In the 132 east the lode is producing atones of ore. The tribute, on the whole, is not looking so well as when reported last.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 13: We have completed the repairs to the bolier: the water will be in fork this afternoon, when we shall at once resume driving both ends in the 50 fm. level.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 13: We have completed the repairs to the bolier: the water will be in fork this afternoon, when we shall at once resume driving both ends in the 50 fm. level.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Feb. 10: Jardine's Shaft: The progress made in cutting down this shaft has not been so good as usual, in consequence of various minor hindrances, but we expect to make better progress next week. In the 60 cast we have been clearing sand in bottom, and stoping the back of this ievel to enlarge it for working tin ground, also stoping to prove Pulsford's lode, 20 fms. east of shaft, where we find the lode productive of good quality tinstuft, but not having reached the north wall cannot yet report its value; the tributers here are making good wages. In the 20, on the north lodes, we have nothing to report for the week, as we took all the men thence to facilitate the opening of Pulsford's lode at the 60.—Belfry: This shaft is not quite so favourable for sinking; the cobalt lode is as yet unproductive. We have commenced hauling tinstoff from the stopes and from the tributers. No other change. WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Feb. 9: Tuxow's Setting; The fist-rod shaft to sink below the 100 by six men, at 32i, per fm. The 100 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft to so the control of the south lode by four men, at 71, per fm. The 40 to drive west on the south lode by four men, at 71, per fm. The 60 to drive west on the south lode by four men, at 71, per fm. The 60 to drive west on the south lode by four men, at 71, per fm. The 60 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, 10s, per fm. The 16 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 16 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 16 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 80, drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 16 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 16 to drive west on the new lode by six men, at 12, per fm. The 80, drive west on the new lode

six men, at 41, per fm.

T. Glanville, Feb. 14: In the 60, driving west of the cross-cut, the new lode is worth 204, per fm. for tin. In the 40, driving west, the south lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 60, driving east, the south lode is yielding 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.

ore per fathom.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 14: The shaft is now about 4 ft. below 40, and in the civan below, which we expect to find the lode improve. The lode in the 49, east of shaft, is looking promising, with good copper ore in it, although at present not in paying quantities. We have not yet cut any lode in the 40 fm. level

eross-cut north.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Feb. 10; The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is worth 10*l*, per fm. The 120 west is holed to the 120, east of incline shaft; we shall now put the men to stope in the back of this level. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 12*l*, per fm. The 110, west of incline shaft, is worth 6*l*, per fm. The 90, east of Goodinge's shaft, is worth 8*l*. per fm.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR is looking remarkably well. The 194 west is imoving. The lode in Ivey's shaft is still holding down good. A considerable improve-ent has taken place in sinking the winges below the 147 fm. level. SOUTH CALLINGTON.—The information from this mine goes to show

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—The information from this mine goes to show that the new shaft is progressing very astigated rily. The immense importance of this point to the company cannot be over estimated, it being at a distance of no less than 160 fathoms from the engine-shaft, where the prospects are so good. The success of Coiquit only goes to add to the conviction that there is every probability that South Callington will eventually become one of the richest lead mines in Corowall.

SOUTH DARREN.—The profits now being made cannot be far under 4001. per month, and the amount available for division at the next meeting is expected to be about 30001, so the prospects of this concern are indeed cheering.

Capt. Cornwall Henwood, late of Sticklepath, Devonshire, son of Mr. George Henwood, has received the annountment of chief superintending manager of

Capt. Cornwall Henwood, late of Sticklepath, Devoushire, son of Mr. George Henwood, has received the appointment of chief superintending manager of the mines and quarries working for phosphate of lime in Sombreto, one of the West India Lainds; be takes his departure in two or three weeks. These works employ upwards of 300 men; the whole island, and all on it, is the property of the company. We hope Capt. Henwood will forward us particulars of this interesting place and its products.

Most satisfactory accounts continue to be received from the Coolarraa And Bond Mines, Monaghan, Ireland. The late discovery of lead still continues. From the great increase of water it is inferred there are still greater results to be expected ere long. Should such be the case it will be all important for frigind especially, as well as for mining generally, now in want of a discovery to stimulate adventure.

for mining generally, now in want of a discovery to stimulate adventure.

ROSEWARNE UNITED has improved in the engine-shaft, also in the 60 d 70 fm. levels going west, and indications are such as to lead to the belief of a last-

ug and good concern.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—A splendid discovery is reported to have ken piace at the 130 in the Consols part of these valuable mines, and their returns ill soon be considerably increased.

EL CHICO.—The accounts from the mine are good, the adit progressing vourably, and a stream of water issuing, which evidently assists in draining the mine.

CHONTALES COMPANY .- The mail for the West Indies this day takes out a large staff for the company's mines at Nicaragua, including a doctor two mine agents, a surveyor, and storekeeper, with about 35 men.

THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT —The Magnesium Metal Company, whose works are in Springfield-lane, Salford, have received from America a lamp, which is the best invention yet brought out for burning the magnesium ribbon for purposes of illumination. This lamp, which has been used sinn ribbon for purposes of illumination. This lamp, which has been used at a theatre in Boston, contains a simple apparatus of wheel work for unfolding the metallic ribbon, two strips of which are forced downwards through a tube, at the mouth of which the combustion takes place. Over this tube, and just below it, work two metallic tongues, which serve to clear away and to clip off the oxide, which is so rapidly formed, and which has intherto been the chief obstacle to the use of the magnesium light for any continued period. This apparatus is not altogether perfect, as owing to the oscillation of the means of effecting a clearance of the oxide, the light emitted becomes somewhat variable, although the gradations are rapid; yet it probably contains the germ of what will ultimately prove to be a solution of an hitherto difficult problem. The idea of wheel work is not a novelty, but the lamp contains other features which are worthy of notice. Beneath the ourning wire there is a cup opening into a changher into which the oxide (which consists of pure magnesia) fails, and above the body of the lamp is a small chimney, with a condenser formed like a series of sieves; the vapour, as it rises, settles upon the slips of perforated metal, and is found to result in a deposit of magnesia in very minute particles. The apparatus for containing the ribbons of mannesium is an ingenious staptation of a well-known principle in mechanics. It consists of a wooden slab, in which are cut perpendicularly two compartments just the width of the ribbon, ocisi of which are dropped in, and by the clockwork become unwound without that resistance which would occur if a revolving real work become unwound without that resistance which would occur if a revolving ree were employed. The cost of using this lamp is stated to be 7s. 6d. per hour.

THE SODIUM PROCESS IN CALIFORNIA.-I am continually receiving letters from the interior, asking questions as to whether sodium is a benefit to amalgamation or not. My answers are always that it is. It is not in my habit to ridicule people for giving their experiments to the public through the press, no master how insignificant they are; but I suppose everyone knows that in so important a question as the use of sodium in amaigamating gold and silver we cannot take, as a conclusion, an experiment made with a porceian dish and an iron nail. I let everyone judge for himself, and only give you my experience, and that which has been directly communicated to me from others. Mr. T. A. Readwin wrote to me, shout eight menths say, that he was making experiments in North Wales, with sodium amaigam. He informs me that he uses small iron ans and my amaigamators; an equal number of pans being writel with and without sodium. The result has been that at least 30 per cent. more gold was produced with sodium, than without its use. About five months ago, I received several lots of ore to work; and I determined to give sodium a fair test. I worked the same ore, side by side, with the same machinery, and the results were as follows: - First lot of 500 less each pan, with sodium, yielded 85 per cent. of the assay; without sodium the yield was only 55 per cent. Second lot, different ore, with sodium, 75 per cent.; without sodium do yellow the cent. I made many more trials, and found that I got from 5 to 25 per cent, more by sing sodium than I could obtain without its aid. I noticed a very great difference, however, in the different kinds of ores which I worked. For certain classes of ores I believe sodium to be of great benefit; less for others. A fair trial, on a larger scale, would soon settle the question; and I hope that some of your correspondents will give he'sodium a fair test, — J. Moshiemer, in San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press. through the press, no matter how insignificant they are; but I suppose

MOTIVE-POWER ENGINES.—An invention has been provisionally spe-cified by M. Gerin, of Paris, which relates to a means of utilising the exof gases and vapours at all pressures and temperatures, by comrotary motion therefrom, and so as to obtain motive-power, acting constant ame circular direction without the aid of intermediate parts, which absorb art of the motive-power through fretcion or otherwise.

Mr. W. T. Baker, forge manager, has been presented with an elegantly chased silver snull box, and a pair of gold spectacles, on his leaving the Gateshead Pari Ironworks (Messrs. John Abbott and Co.) The chair was occupied, and the presentation made, by Mr. George Henderson, manager?

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, Feb. 16, 1866

COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d	
Best selectedp. ton 99 0 0	Sheets
Tough cake & tile ,, 96 0 0	Wire 101/6d
Burra Burra 100 0 0	Tubes
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1214	
dittotubes " 0 1814	
Sheathing & bolts p.ton 101 0 0	
Bottoms 106 0 0	
Old (Exchange) , 87 0 0	
reon. Per Ton.	
Bars Weish, in London 7 10 0-8 00	QUICESILVER (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.
Ditto, to arrive 7 10 0- 7 12 6	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 8 15 0- 9 5 0	Foreign 23 10 0 23 15 0
" Stafford, in London 9 0 0- 9 15 0	To arrive 28 17 6-
Bars ditto 9 0 0-11 0 0	10 arnve 20 17 0
Hoops ditto 9 15 0-10 10 0	zino.
Sheets, single 10 10 0-11 0 0	In sheets
Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 5 0- 4 10 0	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 00	English, blocks 95 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 7 0 0- 7 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels). 96 0 0-
Do.,merch.,Tyneor Tees 7 10 0	Ditto, Refined 98 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales 6 7 6-6 10 0	Banca 88 0 0
Ditto Swed, in London, 11 0 0-11 5 0	Straits 86 0 0-87 0 0
To arrive 11 5 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3 11 0-4 0 0	TIN-PLATES.
Ditto,f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 15 0-
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 5 6	IX Ditto 1st quality ,, 2 1 0-
Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15 0	IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 13 0
. spikes 11 0 0-12 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality " 1 19 0
LEAD.	IC Coke , 1 8 0
English Pig, common 21 5 0-21 10 0	IX Ditto " 1 14 0
Ditto, ordinary soft 21 15 0	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0
Ditto (WB) 22 10 0	In London : 20s, less at the works.
Ditto sheet 21 10 0-21 15 0	
Ditto red lead 28 10 0-24 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathingp. lb. 914d
Ditto white 27 0 0-30 0 0	Sheetsp. 1b. 9144
Ditto patent shot 23 15 0-24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs) 7 00 7 10 0
spanish 20 5 0	in London
 At the works, 1s. to 	18. 5d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has not shown any material improve ment during the past week, and, except in the case of one metal, has not manifested any degree of activity. In this, however, there has been a considerable degree of liveliness, and numerous transactions, principally of a speculative kind, have taken place, which have proved a pleasing exception to the otherwise general dulness of the market in other metals. We now much fear that until we have an easier condition of the Money Market we shall not see any great revival in the metal trade; and from present appearances it does not seem as if a favourable change in that direction will take place very speedily. We trust that as Spain has now ac rection will take place very speedily. We trust that as Spain has now accepted the mediation of England and France in her dispute with Chili, that this unfortunate war will be brought to a speedy termination, and that thereby all interruption to our commercial relations with Chili will soon cease. Advices from China speak very favourably of lead as being considerably enquired for; also that there is a good market for nail-rods, although the demand is not quite so spirited as it was during the preced-. From India the advices regarding metals are much the same The orders from the United States are still limited. .—The market for this metal has been rather quiet during the ing month.

week, and transactions have not been very numerous; nevertheless, prices

week, and transactions have not been very numerors; nevertheless, prices continue firm, at official quotations.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there are fully as many orders to hand this week for the Continent, and a fair amount for the United States. The price of pig-iron is still a matter of contract. Buyers appear unwilling to make large purchases at present quotations, but the demand seems equait to the supply, and there are complaints that dellveries are not so prompt as could be desired under exising circumstances. In Welsh, although the ironworks are moderately employed, the demand for finished iron is hardly so good as it was a short time since. The anticipation that the friendly offices of England and France in the war between Spain and Chili will have the effect of bringing an end to the contest has had a fa-Chili will have the effect of bringing an end to the contest has had a favourable influence on the South American trade, which had been lately rather depressed. There is a fair business doing with the continental rather depressed. There is a fair business doing with the continental markets. In Swedish iron there has not been so much business done during the week as had formerly taken place. In Scotch pig-iron a steady advance has occurred during the week, and a fair speculative business has been done; commencing at 68s. 8d. cash the price rose to 69s. cash, and then to 69s. 3d. cash, after which a good amount of business took place, and the price eventually rose to 69s. 9d. cash. The last advices from Glasgow announce a still further improvement in the market, the price now ruling at 71s. cash.

now ruling at 71s. cash.

Lead.—The market here has not yet assumed a much brighter appear ance, and may be still characterised as dull, with only a limited amoun

of business doing. Prices remain the same as last quoted.

Tin —A good deal of activity has occurred in the market for Straits during the past week, and numerous transactions, mostly of a speculative kind—have taken place. This has caused a slight advance upon the prices quoted last week, and operations have taken place at 86L cash, and more recently a parcel of fine Straits has been sold at 87L cash, and holders are more indisposed to part with their parcels at the present prices offering, and seem disposed to hold for better terms. In English but little business is doing.

SPELTER.-An improvement has taken place in this metal during the week, and better prices have been obtained. Business has been done for parcels on the spot at 23l. 10s., and for spring delivery at 23l. 17s. 6d. Holders are now asking 23l. 15s. for spot parcels, but as yet no sales have ccurred at this price.

TIN-PLATES still maintain their position, and business continues active.

Steel and Quicksilver remain without change.

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 16.-Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says-The arket is quiet. No change; very little business is doing.

We cannot report any general improvement in the MINING SHARE MAR-KET this week, though a very large business has been done in one or two mines, particularly Chontales and East Grenville. Marke Valley, West Chiverton, South Darren, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, Wheal Buller, and a few others, have also been in moderate request. West Seton, 175 to 180; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 4l. per share (1600l.) was declared, leaving 291*l*. 5s. 3d. in hand. The profit on two months was 1704*l*. 5s. 5d., and the ores sold, and to be credited to the next account, realised 5787*l*. 12s. 11d., or less by nearly 1000*l*. than those credited at realised 57874. 12s. 11d., or less by nearly 1000L than those credited at present. The ends in the mine are yielding in the aggregate 11 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Buller, 26 to 28; no change has taken place in the mine, except the ground in the 80, east of Kistler's, is improving in appearance for copper ore, and worth 7L per fm. for tin. West Chiverton, 78 to 80; Wheal Chiverton, 8½ to 9. Cargoil enquired for at 30 to 32½. Carn Camborne, 34s. to 36s.; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 5½; Clifford Amaigamated, 14 to 14½; Drake Walls, 20s. to 25s. East Grenvilles have been much dealt in up to 4½, but late on Friday they gave way, and leave off 3½ to 3½; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made, and the report of a very favourable character. The lode in the 85 was reported worth 4 tons of ore per fm., and the winze sinking below the 75, 50L per fm. Up to Thursday, it was said, 11 tons of ore had been broken out of 8 feet sinking. On Friday afternoon a telegram announced the 85 west, worth 2 tons per fm., and the winze, 40L per fathom.

worth 2 tons per fm., and the winze, 40l. per fathom. North Laxey shares, 32s, 6d. to 37s. 6d. The mine by Capt. Nancarrow, who values the lode in the shaft at 14 to 2 tons o lead ore, and from the character of the ground still further improvement may be looked for. He adds, in conclusion, that looking at the gradual improvement of the lode in the shaft, and to the extension of the ore ground improvement of the lode in the shaft, and to the extension of the ore ground in the deeper levels, he has no hesitation in saying that when the mine gets to a similar depth to Great Laxey, the shareholders have a perfect right to expect similar results. East Basser, 19 to 21. East Caradon shares have advanced to 7\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{4}\$. East Carn Brea, 4 to 4\frac{1}{4}\$; East Lovell, 9\frac{1}{4}\$ to 10\frac{1}{4}\$; East Rosswarne, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; East Russell, 2\frac{1}{4}\$ to 2\frac{1}{4}\$; Frontino and Bolivia, 1\frac{1}{4}\$ to 1\frac{1}{4}\$; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; Great Wheal Vor, 29 to 30; Hingston Down, 4\frac{1}{4}\$ to 4\frac{1}{4}\$; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 4 to 4\frac{1}{4}\$; North Treskerby, 3\frac{1}{4}\$ to 3\frac{1}{4}\$; Providence Mines, 34 to 36. Prince of Wales shares, 5s. to 6s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 193\frac{1}{4}\$. 10s. 10d. The shaft is down 9 feet below the 4\frac{1}{4}\$. The 4\frac{1}{4}\$ west is worth 2 to 3 tons per fathom; the 4\frac{1}{4}\$ east, 5 tons, worth 2\frac{1}{4}\$ tons of ore. Altogether the prospects and de-the month the agent hopes to have 2\frac{7}{4}\$ tons of ore. Altogether the prospects and dedown 9 feet below the 45. The 45 west is worth 2 to 3 tons per fathom; the 45 east, 5 tons, worth 251 per fathom; and by the end of the month the agent hopes to have 27 tons of ore. Altogether the prospects are described as most encouraging. South Basset, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$. Chontains Gold Massey Lopes a premium of 4001 for a lease of the adjoining ground to the east of the

shares have been as high as 5½, and as low as 4 this week, with an enormous amount of business done; they leave off 8½ to 4. The quantity of gold brought by the West India mail was 1093 ozs., and this was obtained in 45 days; one miner breaking all the ore from ground 27 feet long, 13 ft. high, and 3 ft. thick. This was all got from the Consuelo Mine, and the prospects generally are described as of a most encouraging character. South Condurrow, 37s. to 39s.; South Darren, 2½ to 2½; South Frances, 20 to 22½; South Grenville, 4s. to 5s.; St. Ives Consols, 5½ to 6½; Tincroft, 14½ to 15½; West Caradon, 7 to 9; Wheal Basset, 85 to 90; Wheal Crebor, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Wheal Grenville shares are not quite so firm, at 3½ to 3½. Wheal Seton, 210 to 220; Wheal Trelawny, 15½ to 16½. Minera, 260 to 280; a dividend of 5l. 10s. per share has been declared.

Minera, 260 to 280; a dividend of 5l. 10s. per share has been declared.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been comparatively active. Chontales shares, in the early part of the week, advanced to 3½ prem., on unfounded rumours fell to 2½, and finally closed 2½ to 2½ prem; at the meeting, on Thursday, most satisfactory and confirmatory statements were made by the Chairman (Captain Bedford Pim), and Mr. Williams (the miner), who returned by the last mail. The latter stated that he had broken two-thirds of the ore, which produced the 1093 ozs. of gold that was presented to the meeting, and that, with an efficient staff, when the mines were properly developed, there would be no difficulty in returning 4000 ozs. per month, even in an early period of the working. Frontino shares are ½ to ½ prem.; St. John del Rey, 55 to 57, and a large business doing; Cobre, 18 to 20; Don Pedro, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; English and Australian Copper shares enquired for, at ½ to ½ prem.; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Pesterena Gold, par to ½ prem.; East del Rey, 1 to 1½; Val Antigoria, ½ dis. to par. West Chiverton shares are very firm, at about 80; at the meeting, to-day, a dividend of 30s. per share was declared. Chiverton Moor shares are being enquired for, at 5½ to 5½; Great Laxey shares continue to be steadily absorbed by the investing public; Great Wheal Vor continues to open up remarkably rich; the flatness in the shares is the result of market operations; shares deserve attention, at 29½ to 30. Caldbeck Fells shares are being enquired for, at par to ½ prem. beck Fells shares are being enquired for, at par to } pren

The Goole Alum and Smelting Company, with a capital of 75,000l., in shares of 20l. each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the company is to purchase and extend the alum works of Mr. Spence, at Goole, pany is to purchase and extend the alum works of Mr. Spence, at Goole, and to extend copper smelting on his patent process, whereby it is hoped to derive not only the profit on alum, and the ordinary profits on copper smelting, but a largely increased profit on the production of suphuric acid. The practical value of the process has been proved by the calcination of upwards of 20,000 tons of ore. It is stated that the company will purchase ores on the same terms as the persent copper smelters, and can buy coal of equal quality at lower than Swansea prices. In a highly flattering report upon Mr. Spence's Patent Copper Ore Calciner, Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., and Dr. Percy, F.R.S., of the School of Mines, state that the copper smelter dissipates in the atmosphere, at considerable cost to himself, that which the soda maker incurs considerable expense to obtain—sulphurous acid. It is, therefore, a very important question whether the sulphurous acid evolved in the process of copper smelting may not be in a great measure collected in the form of a product so valuable as sulphuric great measure collected in the process of copper smelling may not of in a great measure collected in the form of a product so valuable as sulphuric acid. They have during many years considered the subject, and from their own observations in various copper works, and from other considerations, they believe themselves justified in answering in the affirmative.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1954 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 25,399%. 3s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 95%. 18s. 6d.; average produce, 15%; average price per ton, 12%. 19s.; quantity of fine copper, 310 tons 4 cwts. The following are

the particulars of the sales daring the past month:

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce Price perton. Per unit. Orecopper.

Jan. 9. 2633 ... £104 9 0 ... 13 1-16. £11 7 6 ... 17s. 5d. ... £87 1 0 Feb. 13 ... 1954 ... 95 18 6 ... 157g. ... 12 19 0 ... 16 44. 81 17 6 Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 5L 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 16s. Of the 1954 tons sold on Tuesday 323 tons were Right power which care an exercer residence of 81. day 323 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 84, and sold at an average standard of 91l. 17s.—5l. 11s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 1631 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 17½, and sold at an average standard of 96l. 6s. 6d.—14l. 9s. 6d. per ton of ore. There will be no sale on March 6.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on two months' working of 1988i. A dividend of 1980i. (8i, per share) was declared.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for November and December showed a profit of 1704f. As. 54. A dividend of 1800f. (4f. per share) was declared. Captains Charles Thomas, M. Bath, and J. Jennings reported that in the bottom of the 110, west of Harvey's shaft, and one stope in the bottom of the 100 fee. I share of the 110, west of Harvey's shaft, and one stope in the bottom of the 100 fee. I evil east of Hidderiey's shaft, and one ditto in the back of the 100 fm. Ievel—together five stopes, yielding on an average 5½ tons per fm., together 27½ tons.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for November and December showed a credit balance of 18391, 7s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 10511, 2s. 5d. A dividend of 10741, (3l. per share) was declared, and 2551, 7s. 1d. Carried to credit of next account. Capt. Charles Thomas stated that the present price of tin was lower than it had been for the past 14 years. Hitherto Dolcoath continued to be worked on the same large and extensive scale. There were at this time about 480 men at work underground, at an average rate of wages of 3l. 3s. per month, 200 of whom were working on tribute. He considered that they were now working the mine in the right way for all concerned; and without industry large that the shareholders would get a fair return for their outlay.

At Harcelston, Mine meeting on Figh. 6 (Mr. Matthew Loam in the

At Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Feb. 6 (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working to end of December of 18921. 19s. 1d., a baisance of access over itabilities of 37071. 8s. 2d., and a cash baisance of 14361. 12s. 2d. A dividend of 17921. (35s. per share) was declared. Messrs. Loam, Llawke, J. C. Isasc, and De Castro F. Lyne were re-elected members of the committee. The agent's report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Great Laxey Mining Company board meeting, at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Thursday, it was stated that the dividends paid in the half-year amounted to 17,1261., leaving a credit balance of 11,2171., and that a dividend of 10s. per share would be declared during the next month.

At the Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Recei the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1910s. The profit upon the ree months operations was 610s. A dividend of 2s. 6d. was declared, leaving 560s, be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At Tincroft Mine meeting, to Which reference has already been made in the Journal, Capt. W. Teague reported that the prospects of the mine are quite equal, if not better, than at any former period. The agreement which has been entered into between the managers of Tincroft and Cook's Kitchen—Captains Charles Thomas and William Teague—to compensate for the boundary not being properly observed, presents a striking contrast to the principle of litigating every trifling dispute, which has sometimes been complained of.

At the South Leisure Mine meeting, on Feb. 8, a call of 4s. per share

as made.

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Rowlands in the air), the accounts, including the cost of the new engine, &c., showed a debit balance to the first of a most favourable behavior were read, which, together with the details of the meeting, will appear in next

At the Penhalls Mine (St. Agnes) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Goslett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending November showed a debit balance of 11671. 0s. 5d. The report of the agent stated that since the last general meeting they had driven, &c., 54 fms. 2 ft. 5 in. on the lodes and in cross-cuts; and, although the value of the tutwork bargains was below those then given, still their opinion as to the future prosperity of the mine is high, and they hoped before another eeting comes off to have something good to speak of in the 60 cross-cut self cutting the goesan they believed the lode is not far distant.

At Redmoor Mine meeting a call of 2s, per share was made.

At Carn Brea Mine meeting a can of 2s, per stars was made.

At Carn Brea Mine meeting, on January 30, the accounts for the ten months ending October showed a debit balance of 33911. 10s. 6d. A call of 2l. per share was made. It was resolved to apply to the lord, Mr. J. F. Basest, for a reduction of these. Captain John Daw reported upon the operations at the mine, referring to each of the workings in the greatest detail. es. Captain John Daw reported upon the operations at the mine, referring to each of a workings in the greatest detail.

At Garlidan Mine meeting a call of 6s. per share was made.

At the North Grambler Mine meeting, on Feb. 10, a call of 2s. 6d. per

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abare was made.

At the Prince of Wales Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed
a cash baiance of 47, 8s, 8d., and an excess of liabilities of 193, 10s, 10d. A call of 6d.
per share was made, and a special meeting appointed for March 5, to forfeit all shares

arrear of calls.

At the North Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edward bote in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 1791. call of 5s. pershare was made. Details in another column.

At the Clowance Wood Mine (special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Miles harles Seton in the chair), it was sgreed to issue new shares, bearing a preferential didend of 15 per cent. Details in another column.

Charles Seton in the chair,, it was sgreed to issue new shares, bearing a preferential di-vidend of 15 per cent. Details in another column.

At St. Day United Mine (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the resolution for the abandonment of the mine was rescinded. Details

present sett, and which is now being prepared. Capt. Doidge reported that when the 20, 40, and 64 fm. levels are extended eastward into the new sett to lay open ground for 20, 40, and 64 fm. levels are extended eastward into the new sett to lay open ground for stopes, which can be rapidly done, and with the aid of additional water power, which must if possible be obtained, he feels confident that the mine will pay regular dividends. The Merry bent and Middleton Tyas Mining and Smelting Company directors report that they are so impressed with the favourable prospects of the company that they have resolved to push on the development of the mines with still greater energy, a second issue of B shares is, therefore, offered. Capt. John Cain reports that the engine-shaft is sunk 19 fms., and small quantities of good copper have been found.

At the Copper Hill Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit on the four months of 891, carrying forward a debit balance of 2241. The costs are brought up to the end of December, 12521.; and the credits to November, 13421.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Feb. 9, the resolutions passed a week previously were confirmed—that operations in the present workings be discontinued, and the pitwork drawn to surface as quickly as possible; and that the new lode be prosecuted with all speeds, so long as it maintains its promising character, and is considered worthy of being tried. Capts. R. and J. Williams reported that the new south lode still maintains its favourable character, and is 1ft. wide, yielding rich tin, mixed up with snow down 15 ft. below the surface. They will be able to say more about its value per fathom in a few days, as the lode gets more settled, and the tinstoff fairly sampled and tried.

At the West Great Work Mine meeting, on Feb. 7, a call of 9s. per share

At the West Great Work Mine meeting, on Feb. 7, a call of 9s. per share

was made.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on Feb. 7, the accounts showed a debit balance of 6851. The loss on the six months' working was 2701.

At the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Geo. Noakes, F.G.S., in the chair), the agreement between this company and the Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company was unnulmously confirmed. Details in another column.

On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 20, 204, 204, 204; 204; Great Wheal Vor, 304, 30, 304; Chiverton, 8½; East Carn Brea, 4½, 4½; South Condurrow, 1½; West Chiverton, 8; East Caradon, 6½, 7; Clifford, 14½, 15, 14½; Tincroft, 15½; Wheal Basset, 85.—In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1, 1½; Cape, 11½; St. John del Rey, 53½, 54, 56, 56½, 55½, 56½; Chontales, 4½, 4½, 5, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½, 1½; United Mexican, 2½, 1½, 2½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday even On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been transacted

(4l. paid), 5½, 6½, 6, 4½; United Mexican, 2½, 1½, 2½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening is again satisfactory, and the opinion is entertained that, unless anything very unforcesen should intervene, a reduction of 1 per cent. In the minimum rate of discount may be loked for in the course of a week. Compared with the preceding return, the changes have been, in the notes issued an increase of 127,665.; notes in circulation, decrease, 252,060.; public deposits, increase, 380,4781.; other deposits, decrease, 188,0812. Government securities in banking department, decrease, 274,2881.; coin and buillon in both departments, increase, 128,1211.; seven day and other bills, decrease, 6,064; the Rest, increase, 11,400; and in the notes in reserve, increase, 380,6281. The clotal reserve of notes and coin in be banking department was 7,182,5741, against 6,690,7931. hast week, showing an increase of 492,0811.

At the European Bank (Limited) meeting the next profits for the banking

crease of 492,0811.

At the European Bank (Limited) meeting the nett profits for the half year were stated at 34,2841., which are increased to 44,3861. by the addition of the unappropriated balance of the preceding six months. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; 13,0061. added to the reserve fund, raising it to 45,0001.; 42501. appropriated to the reduction of preliminary expenses, premises, and purchase accounts, and 28721. carried forward.

sounts, and 3872f. carried forward.

At the Gas Products Utilising Company meeting, the result of the half-year's working showed an amount available for division of 5073f., and a dividend weat declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. This will absorb 2799f., leaving 2274f

At the Crown Preserved Coal Company (Limited) ninth ordinary general meeting, held on Thursday, at Liverpool, Mr. Charles Holland in the chair, the directors report and the balance-sheets, duly audited, were adopted. It appeared that the preserved coal continues to be appreciated, especially for ocean steamers and tropical climates, and the demand for it necessitates an increase in the productive power of the works. After deducting the usual amount for depreciation and writing off the prolintary charges, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. W. S. Dixon, of the Govan Ironworks, Glasgow. and Mr. Isaac Solly, of Enfield, have joined the board of the Contract Corporation.

Liverpool 6427 £899 2189 781 68

Swanes. 66990 49.00 410 282 —

Sales during the past fortnigat—

Jan. 31.—437 tons regulus, ex Nevenby. £ 0 17 0 per unit.

Feb. 1.—200 to a regulus, ex Corrientes 0 17 0 per unit.

Feb. 1.—200 ton sergulus, ex Atacama. 0 17 0 per unit.

Feb. 7.—302 tons ore, out of seco.ad hands 0 16 10½ per unit.

Feb. 7.—302 tons ore, out of seco.ad hands 0 16 30 per unit.

Feb. 8.—212 tons bars, ex Bodrhyddan 90 0 0 per ton.

Feb. 9.—100 tons regulus, Atacama 0 17 0 per unit.

Feb. 12.—75 tons bars, sundry ships 92 0 0 per ton.

Feb. 12.—57 tons bars, sundry ships 92 0 0 per ton.

Feb. 12.—540 tons ore, to arrive, per G. Ruxton 0 17 0 per unit.

Feb. 14.—30 tons barlils, ex Swordfah 0 18 0 per unit.

Feb. 14.—350 tons regulus, Sebastier Cabot 0 17 1½ per unit.

Feb. 14.—50 tons regulus, Sebastier Cabot 0 17 1½ per unit.

Arrivais from the West Coast, S.A.— 0 0res. Regulus.

Our Queen, Tocopulia 302 363

Tix.—On the 2d inst. the price of English was reduced 51, and again on the 6th inst.

21, making the quotation 951, for block and ingot. The Dutch Trading Company have announced that 11,500 sibb Banca will be offered on March 22 at Amsterdam. In Strats there has been great pressure, at a decline of 61, but closing firmer at 861, to 871. cash.

COAL MARKET.-The fresh arrivals this week amount to 144 ships. The continued unseasonable weather acts unfavourably upon the trade in house coals, but a large business has been transacted at the very low prices house coats, but a large outsiness has been transacted as the very low pinces of last week, and the quantity remaining over is unimportant. Hartley and manufacturers' coals have remained steady at the late quotations.—
Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s.; Stewart's Wallsend, 17s.; Stewart's Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 16s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 16s.; South Hartleyool Wallsend, 16s.; Pittington Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; West Hartley, 16s.:—9 cargoes unsold; 60 ships

at sea.

Contracts for Coal.—The Admiralty require the supply of 3400 tons of Coal—one-third North of England and two-thirds South Wales—to be delivered at Singapore; they also require 2500 tons, similar, to be delivered at Sierra Leone; and 500 tons of all South Wales, for Antigua.

THE COAL OIL TRADE —The question of the probable future price of petroleum and coal oil being one of considerable importance, the subjoined chemical report of Mr. St. John V. Day, C.E., of Glasgow, will be of

chemical report of Mr. St. John V. Day, C.E., of Glasgow, will be of general interest:—

"The mean value of the Rankinstone shale, the result of several experiments. One ton of the shale, when distilled at a low red heat, yields of crude parafin oil, 30 gallons; of ammonican liquor, 12 gallons. The density of the oil is 970 (water = 1000). This high density may be in part due to the presence of some water, which it is very difficult oseparate, but there is no doubt that the oil is of very inferior quality. In the West Caider district the following may (as far as that locality has yet been explored) be taken as the mean value of the distilled products of the shales:—Crude oil per ton, 39 gallons; specific gravity of crude oil, 890; oil once distilled, 34 gallons; specific gravity of oil once distilled, 862; burning oil and spirit per ton of shale, 13½ gallons; lubricating oil, 10 gallons; parafin, 94, 10s.; ammoniacal water, 8 gallons. One of the best shales, from Fifeshire yields per ton—Crude parafin oil, specific gravity 866-6, 30 gallons; ammoniacal liquor, 16 gallons. This is a shale of remarkably good quality, but owing to its rather low yield and heavy expenses connected with raising it, it is doubted if any profit could be made by distilling it. In Fifeshire there are several valuable shales, but the cost of winning some of them must for ever prove a severe impediment to their being worked with a high commercial advantage."

STRENGTHENING IRON.—Of all the metals employed in the arts and manufactures perhaps none have been more variously treated than iron. Amongst the most recent improvements in its methods of manufacture may be mentioned that of Mr. E. H. Newby, of Cheapside, whe adds to pig or east-iron an alloy and a flux for the purpose of increasing its strength, and rendering it less liable to corrosion. The alloy is composed of copper, tin, zinc, and aluminum. The flux is composed of carbonate of baryta and fluor-spar or cryolite. The following is the manner in which the process is carried out:—The melted iron is tapped from the blast or other furnace into a ladle, into waich has first been put the flux—for 1000 lbs. of cast-iron 5 lbs. of carbonate of baryta and 5 lbs. of fluor-spar or cryolite. This flux stends to remove from the iron sulphur sad silicon, both of which are injurious to its quality. The iron having been tapped into the iadie on to the flux, the ladie is covered closely with a hood of sheet-iron, from which a pipe or faue leads off any zinc immes which may be generated, and these may be collected if desired. There also passes through this hood an earthenware pipe, and its end dips just below the surface of the melted iron in the ladie. The alloy is then poured down the clay pipe into the ladie, and the pipe is then immediately closed by a valve or stopper at the top. At the time of pouring in the alloy the iron should not be too hot, but at about the heat suitable for casting into sand moulds. After the alloy has been added, and when any boiling or action which results has subsided, the iron is cast into pigs, and these are re-melted for use in a cupola furnace, and castings are made from it as from ordinary foundry iron.

The alloy is prepared in the following manner:—If the quality of the iron be that known as "white iron," for each 1000 ibs. of iron there is melted in a closely covered cracible 25 lbs. of zinc, 2½ ibs. of tin, 5 ibs. of capset being added an a flux. When the whole is fused, melted cast-iro

grey cast-iron, the alloy should by preference be composed as follows:—From 30 lbs. to 60 lbs. of zinc, 5 lbs. of tin, 5 lbs. of copper, and 1-5th of a pound of aleminium. It is preferred to employ in combination the two processes of treating cast-iron, first, with the flux of carbonate of baryta and fluor-spar or cryolite; and, see and, with the alloy of copper, tin, zinc, and aluminium. The processes may, however, be used separately. The improvements in the manufacture of wrought-iron consist in the addition to the iron in process of manfacture, and whilst it is in the converting or puddling furnace of a mixture of black oxide of manganese, oxide of zinc, choride of tin, carbonate of baryta, fron filings, and fluor-spar. These materials are made into small balis with gas tar or asphaltum, and are thrown in during the boiling of the Iron and before it is balled. For 1000 lbs. of cast-iron there are employed 10 lbs. of oxide of manganese, 30 lbs. of oxide of zinc, 5 lbs. of chioride of tin, 10 lbs. of carbonate of baryta, 5 lbs. of fluor-spar, 5 lbs. of rearbonate of baryta, 5 lbs. of holosed of the constitution of the grey shaltum. The wrought-iron duor-spar, 5 ibs. of iron filings, and 10 ibs. of gas tar or asphaltum. The w produced is very strong and pliable, and little liable to be corroded by acids.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE—THREATENED LOCK-OUT.—We are informed that the men have differed upon the wages' question with their employers at the Branch End Works of Mesers Bolekow and Vaughan. The ironmasters of the district are now taking into consideration. employers at the Branch End Works of Messers Bolckow and Vaughan. The ironmasters of the district are now taking into consideration the advisability of "locking-out" throughout the district. We learn that the terms demanded by the men amount to an advance of about 20 per cent., and that they ask for equal payment for all qualities of iron. A meeting of the ironmasters was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Corporation Hall, at which the matter was taken into consideration, and, should the men persist in their present claims, it is probable that every furnace in Cleveland will be blown out in the ourse of a few weeks. Such is the statement made to us on reliable authority. Sincerely do we hope, however, that the inpending calamity may be, by some means or other, averted; for, perhaps, no greater calamity, in reward to accial or commercial prosperity, could overtake this important district.—South Durham and Cleveland Mercury.

Vice-Chancellor Wood proposes on March 4 to appoint an official liqui-

Vice-Chancellor Wood proposes on March 4 to appoint an official liqui-dator of the Bychton Coal, Cannel, and Iron Company (Limited).

TO COPPER MINERS.—WANTED, a QUANTITY of SULPHUR PYRITES.—Address, Mr. W. Hunt, Chemical Works, Castleford

ANTED, for WHEAL VLOW TIN MINE PERRANZABULOE, a COMPETENT PERSON, to take the MANAGE.

MENT. Salary, £38 s. per month.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to Mr. Richard Cowling, the purser, Roseinvale, Scorrier, on or before the 20th inst.

WANTED, a FULLY QUALIFIED WORKING FOREMAN, who UNDERSTANDS the MANUFACTURE of BLUE and GREEN VITRIOL, and the VARIOUS GREEN PIGMENTS. To an efficient person a liberal salary will be given.—Address, "A. S. O. R.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Ficet-street London, E.C.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to FORM a COMPANY to small, and the profits would be immense. Returns would be made almost at once.—For particulars, apply to "J. B.," MINING JOHNAL office, 26, Fiest-street, London.

WANTED, a steady YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT ASSAYER, COMPETENT to UNDERTAKE the ASSAYING of LEAD and SILVER ORES.—For forther particulars, address to the BURRY PORT SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED), Fembrey, Carmarthenalire.

WANTED, a DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 50 to 55 in. diameter, and 8 to 10 ft. stroke.—Address, Coppa Collert, near Mold.

TEAM ENGINES WANTED IN CORNWALL —WANTED, ONE or TWO GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINES in CORNWALL. Size, from 30 in. to 40 in., single or double acting.—Address, with full particulars and lowest price, to "P. Y. R.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fieet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN, acquainted with the mineral resources of Chill, OFFER to PROCEED to that country and GRANTS of a LARGE and RICH MINERAL TRACT of COUNTRY, in which several lodes of silver and copper ore are known to exist, mineral from which can be at once sent to England at a profit. Terms to be arranged.—Apply, "C. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fiest-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES IN NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is aiready proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, for noise and standing papers, and the required for the full development of the concert and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially an otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A GENTLEMAN of LITERARY PURSUITS, many years access to the Reading Room of the British Museum, considerable commercia experience, formerly in Parliamentary practice, and a traveller at home and abroad OFFERS HIS SERVICES as SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS, LIBRARIAN, COMPILER, INSTRUCTOR, CLERK, or COPYIST.—Address, "J. S.," Gresham House GENTLEMAN of LITERARY PURSUITS, many years

RON ORE, GRANITE, SLATE, AND CHINA CLAY— VALUABLE GRANTS of which MAY NOW BE HAD on most advantageous terms.—For particulars, apply to W. D. Kino, Esq., solicitor, Camellord, Cornwall.

C R A P I R O N F O R S A L E.—

About 100 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, steeled on the face.
6 tons of CAST-IRON FIRE-BAR SCRAP; and
2 tons of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

The above can be seen at the Metropolitan Railway Works, Chapel-street, Edgware-oad; to the Resident Engineer's Office, at which place all applications must be ad-

road; to the Resident Engineer's dressed, on or before the 24th inst.

WEST WHEAL JANE MINE, NEAR TRURO.—
ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS on this company will be good enough to
FORWARD the SAME FORTHWITH to Mr. Edward King, No. 22a, Austinfriars,

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY. FOR SALE, FORTY FIVE SHARES, £3 15s. paid. Price, £1 per share.—Apply to "P. W.," care of Mr. Barker, Castle-court, St. Michael's-sliey, Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE FORTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHARES in this company TO BE SOLD. No reasonable offer refused.—Apply to Mr. J. W. Hart, 60, St. Mary Axe, London.

TO BE SOLD, FIFTY SHARES in the GODOLPHIN HILL TIN MINE (limited to £3), 23s. paid. Price, 7s. 6d. per share cash.—Address F. S. B.," 3, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

ORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—
One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and tw.
14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or withou fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. Pack and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

SOUTH DARREN MINE having lately been INSPECTED by Cart. R. WILLIAMS, of Darren, those desirous of information respecting it are requested to apply to him, enclosing the usual fee, at Goginan, Aberystwith. - Feb. 14.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be HELD at the 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of February, 1866, at One o'clock precisely.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement.

Offices, 6, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Feb. 13, 1866.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and be repend on Friday, the 9th proximo.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY. NGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishops-gate-atreet, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of February, 1866, at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on that day, and that resolutions will be proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting having for their object the reduction of the nominal value of the capital and share respectively of the Company, and the fixing of the amount to be considered paid up thereon, the alteration of clauses 6, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 45, and 66, and the repeat of clauses 15 and 16 of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, the adoption of clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 42, and 43 of Table A of the first schedule of the Companies Act, 1862, as a company limited by shares.

By order, CHARLES B, ROGERS, Secretary, Offices, 6, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Feb. 14, 1866.

S AMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER

COMMISSION AGENT,

22, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.; and
8, HOPE UILDINGS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. METAL BROKER AND

ESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES,
POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER,
AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

TREATING METALS AND METALLIC ORES.—Mr. R. M. Roberts, of Dolgelly, has patented some improvements which relate to the washing and separating of metals and metallic ores from the extraneous matters and substances with which they are ordinarily combined, and consists in an arrangement of sleves or perforated compartments on the periphery of one or more concentric wheels or rims, revolving vertically on a horizontal axis, in a reservoir of water; the several wheels or rims, revolving vertically on a horizontal axis, in a reservoir of water; the several wheels or rims, when more than one are used, successively discharging their contents into those which are outside them, until the whole of the combined mass of materials, whether aliavial deposits or ore, previously crushed, has been separated and cleanaed from the extraneous matters and substances with which the metallic portions, which are too large to pass through the sleves or perforations in the compartments, are delivated by the rims into a receptacle, from which they are conveyed to the crushers by travelling bands, and other mechanical means, to be further crushed and pulverlead, and again passed through the separators. The subsident matter which is deposited in the bottom of the reservoir is discharged therefrom by scoops attached to the periphery of the revolving rims, or wheels, or otherwise, and is transferred to sloping tables, on which the metallic portions are separated and retained while the extraneous matters are allowed to pass off to the reservoirs, in which any stray portions of metal may subside, the useless matters running to waste with the current of water which accompanies them. By these means he proposes to perform the operations of washing and separating metals and metallic ores more perfectly, by recovering a greater portion of the metals, as well as more economically by the diminution of manual labour in the processes described.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—February 7: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Thomas Belt, Prince of Wales Mine, Dolgelly; Thomas John Bewick, Haydon Bridge; Thomas Forster Brown, H. M. Deputy-Caveller of the Forest of Dean, Coleford; John F. Campbell, of Islay, Neddry Lodge, Kensinston; Wm. Cory, 4, Gordon-place, W.: Annastasius Gowdas, M.D., Athens; William Frederick Cowell Stepney, 9, Bolten-street, Piccadilly, W.; and John Young, M.D., Geological Survey of Great Britain, Jermyn-street, 3.W., were elected Fellows.

The following communications were read:—
1.—"On the mode of formation of certain Lake-basins in New Zealand, by W. T. Locke Travers: communicated by Sir C. Lyell, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S.
2.—"On the cocurrence of dead littoria shells in the bed of the German Ocean, 40 miles from the coast of Aberdeen," by R. Dawson: communicated by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.
3.—"On the glactal phenomena of Cathness," by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.,
On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Tertiary Mollusca of Jamaica," by R. Lechmere Gupp: communicated by H. Woodward, F.G.S.—2. "On the Tertiary Echinodermata of the West Indice," by R. Lechmere Gupp: communicated by the Assistant-Secretary.—3. "On the Amilites of Platysomus, and allied genera," by John Young, M.D., F.G.S.: communicated by Pfof. T. H. Huxley.—5. "On the Scales of Rhizodus, Owen," by John Young, M.D.

The Institution of Engineers in Scotland.—At the meeting, on

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS IN SCOTLAND.—At the meeting, on Wednesday, the following medals, awarded for papers read during the session 1863-64, were presented:—"The Marine Engineering Medal," to Mr. James R. Napler, for his paper "On the Incrustation of Marine Bollers."—"The Railway Engineering Medal," to Mr. John Downie, for his paper "On Renewing the Substructures of Railway Bridges and Viaducts, without Stopping the Traffic."—"The Institution Medal," to Mr. James M. Gale, C.E., for his paper "On the Giasgow Water-Works."

Petroleum Exports from Philadelphia.—The following is a statement of the quantity, value, and destination of the exports of coal oil from Philadelphia for the year 1865:—

niladelphia for the year 1865:—		
Great Britain	·····Value	\$1,393,844
France 2,169,472	************	875,618
Holiand 85,520		51,260
Belgium 3,459,664	***************************************	1,871,456
Russia 912,386	**************	477,453
Bremen 1,045,736	***************************************	595,489
Hamburg 680,519		392,204
Portugal 54,856	***************************************	28,758
Italy 724,947	************	410,400
Antwerp 378,186	***************************************	196,806
Rotterdam 112,688		59,665
West Indies 141,155		61,580
Venezuela 22,867	************	16,893
Brazii 12,000	•••••	9,894
Total, 1865 12,002,934		26.441.274
Total, 1864 7,666,925		
Total, 1863 4,920,708		
Inited States Mining and Railroad Register		,,

			LEA	LD (ORE	s.			
Date.	Mines.		Tons	. 1	Price	per	ton.	Purchasers.	
Feb. 8-8	tiperstones		. 50		£18	13	6	Runcorn Smelting	Co.
-	ditto	(potters')	. 53	á	. 16	10	0	Burr Brothers.	
12—F	rongoch .	**********	.130		. 13	1	6	Walker, Parker, &	Co.
—E	ast Darren		. 75		. 16	13	6	ditto	
-0	wm Erfin.		20		. 16	11	0	ditto	
_	ditto .	**********	. 45		. 16	19	0	Siros, Willyams, &	Co.
13—6	reat Laxey		100		22	12	0	ditto	

					_		
	В	LENI	DE.				
Date. Mines. Feb. 9—Talargoch	Tone	, P	rice p	er to	n.	Purchasers.	
- ditto	64	*****	3 1	19 0		ditto	
13 - Great Laxe	ey100	•••••	4	4 0	****	S. Kenrick and Sc	on.

BLACK TIN.

Date. Mines. Tons c. q. libs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchr Feb. 8—Wheai Trevenna . . 5 3 2 9 . . £23 12 6 . . £ 277 14 7—Daubu — ditto . . . 2 18 0 10 . . 50 10 0 . . 146 13 6— ditto 13 —Great Wheai Vor . 70 5 0 0 . . — . . . 3928 1 4 — 14 - Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.) 14 7 1 20 . . — . . 740 2 5 — .

COPPER ORES. Sampled January 24, and sold at Swansea February 13

Mines.							Mines.	Cons.	. 1	roduce.	P	rice	
Cobre	. 90 .	15	214	£9	15	0	Newfoundland	. 4 .		1936 4	E15	17	
ditto	. 80 .	20		16	8	0	Berehaven	90 .		9%	7	14	ì
ditto	. 76 .	26	14	21	17	6	ditto	62 .		914	7	12	1
ditto	.100 .	15	36	9	12	6	Genoa	75		836		14	1
ditto						6	ditto						1
ditto						n	Cappagh						
ditto						0	ditto						
ditto						6	Cuba						
ditto						8	ditto						
ditto						6	ditto						
ditto						0							
ditto						v							
						0	ditto						
ditto						Ü							
dit'o						Ü	ditto						
ditto					7	0		4 .		66%	53	5	
ditto					8	0	ditto	1.		14	11	5	h
ditto					1	0	Precipitate	9 .		63	51	10	
Newtoundlan					1	0	Seville Ore	2 .		234	1	1	
ditto	. 46 .	18	****	10	7	6	Sludge	2 .		2614	21	18	Н
ditto	6 .	20	3/8	17	3	0	Burnt Ore	94 .		236	1	6	
dit.o	22	11		9	0	6		7 .		3514	34	11	
ditto	4 .	20	16	16	17	6	ditto	4		3917	20	10	1

ditto 4 20%	10 11 6	ditto 4	. 32% 30	19 (
	TOTAL PI	RODUCE.		
Cobre1100	£15262 3 0 1	Precipitate	9 £ 463	14
Newfoundland 139	. 1539 9 0	Seville Ore	2 2	2
Berehaven 152	. 1164 4 0	Sladge	2 43	16
Genoa 141	. 944 14 01	Burnt Ore	94 122	4
Cappagh 64 Cuba 230	. 576 13 0	British Regulus	11 365	13
Cuba 230	. 5385 14 6	•		
COMPANIES BY	WHOM THE	ORES WERE PUR	CHASED.	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Tons. Amount.
Copper Miners Company 241% £2811 6
Freeman and Co. 118 2061 10
Grenfell and Sons 760% 3049 19
Slms, Willyams, and Co. 161% 3729 17
Vivian and Sons 405% 4388 16
Williams, Foster, and Co. 315% 3128 10
Brit'sh and Foreigr Copper Company 13 676 16
Ma. on and Elkington 158% 2028 15
Bankart and Son 41 2266 7
Charles Lambert. 381% 359 19
Penciawdd Copper Company 201 1918 8

NO SALE at Swansea on March 6, ____ £25,399 3 0 TOTAL AND AVERAGES. Whole sale 1954 15% £12 19 0 £ 95 18 6

TOTAL AND AVERAGES OF LAST SALE,
21 cwts. Froduce. Price. Standard.
British 931 1044 \$8 18 0 £108 8 0
Foreign 1702 1456 12 14 6 102 19 0 Whole sale 2683 13 1-16 .. £11 7 6 £104 9 0

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, February 15.

Copper ores for sale at the Boyal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2024—Devon and Cornwall 450—Marke Valley 420—East Caradon 375—Brookwood 259—Wheal Friendship 161—Bedford United 145—Wheal Crebor 132—Kelly Bray 62—Gunnislake (Clitters) 61—North Wheal Robert 29—Sortridge Consols 27—Hawkmoor 24—Wheal Edward 29—Danleil's Ore.—Total, 4194 tons,

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week. — Mines and parcels.

—Clifford Amalgamated 601—South Caradon 531—West Wheal Dames 335—Phonix Mines 328—Fower Consols 210—Glasgow Caradon 161—Great North Downs 158—Craddock Moor 143—Hallenbeagle 82—North Downs 51—Wheal Kitty 35—Grambler and St. Aubyn 21—Wheal Clarence 12—Boscawen 7—Pembroke 3.—Total, 2687 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Caell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Fernaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares and there securities navments of calls receipt, and trans-

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact obsines in the processe and an anicof mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of par-Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of paricular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in

operty so fluctuating as mining.
essrs. Warson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

THE MINES PURCHASE AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited),—Several gentlemen have applied to us, and a great many more, we understand, have applied to the Mining Journal, for prospectuses of this company, but we asted from the first none would be published. There is to be no promotion money, and the expenses of the first twelve months limited to 3001; so that, instead of spending money in printing, we asked the public to take what we said last week and the week before upon trust, and they have done so to an extent we scarcely anticipated, and which will enable the directors to commence operations as soon as the Articles of Association are registered and complete. We may next week state in this place the objects of the company, as they will be safe to the first that anyone then applying would be able to get any shares at par. We have a valuable property offered mapilying would be able to get any shares at par. We have a valuable property offered may be the summary of the agents we shall employ confirm those now in our possession, and the directors think they will be able to show in a few months a success that will and the directors think they will be able to show in a few months a success that will and the directors think they will be able to show in a few months a success that will are premium would go to the funds of the company, for the benefit of first subscribers. "A. M." (Derry).—The question involves a legal point, that we are not exactly qualified to answer. Our impression, however, is that a mere cierical error in a transfer, or registry of shareholder's liability, if it could be proved he was the party accepting the shares; and as the Stannaries is rather a peremptory Court we should rather pay than raiss the question, except upon very strong grounds.

One of the directors that the strong reason for the flatness of the countries is rather a peremptory Court we should rather pay than raiss the question, except upon very strong grounds. THE MINES PURCHASE AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited) .- Several

a peremptory Court we should rather pay than raise the question, except upon very strong grounds.

GREAT LAXEY—"A.B."—We know of no reason for the flatness of the shares, except the general dulness of the market. The mine sold last year—1527 tons of lead, for 35,147,188, 26.; blende, 5643-19 tons, 20,1181, 5s. 6d.; copper, 1527 tons of lead, for 35,147,188, 26.; blende, 5643-19 tons, 20,1181, 5s. 6d.; copper, 1527 tons of lead, for 35,147,188, 26.; blende, 5643-19 tons, 20,1181, 5s. 6d.; copper, 1527 tons of lead, for 35,147,188, 26.; blende, 5643-19 tons, 20,1181, 5s. 6d.; copper, 1527 tons of lead to lead

pitch." Of the Weish mine we cannot say much.

"J. J." (Truro).—We fully expect a rise ere long.

"J. N." (Bath).—1. Buller is not yet half explored.—2. There are patches of elvan in the 80, east of Kistler's, and the appearance of the ground altogether changed for the better. As the elvan comes in we look certainly for a course of copper.—3, The 80 end is about 189 fms. from the boundary.—4. We cannot say when the South Caradon lodes will be intersected at East Caradon, and we cannot help thinking the latter is still a good spec.

• Our time has been so much occupied this week with the Mines Purchase Company that we have not been able to attend to several letters from correspondents.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE VALLEY OF MEXICO .- According to Hum-The lake of Texaco is the order of Mexico is 244 square leagues in extent, 22 of which are taken up with lakes, the four principal being Texaco. Chalco, San Cristobal, and Zumpango. The water of these lakes is derived from rain, springs, and torrents from the high mountains which surround the valley. The lake of Texaco is salt, containing a large quantity of carbonate and hydrochlorate of soda; those of San Cristobal and Zumpango are brackish, while the Chalco Lake, especially near Xochimileo, is quite fresh. Of all the lakes that of Texacos is the only one lower in least than Maxico, which stands nonwhile the Chalco Lake, especially near Xochimilco, is quite fresh. Of all the lakes, that of Texcoso is the only one lower in level than Mexico, which stands upon a portion of this lake, and is 7756 ft. above sea level. The difference between the levels of the city and lake is a little more than 3-25 ft. Chalco Lake is about 8-20 ft. more elevated than Mexico, according to Cartara, and about 3-3 ft. according to Humboldt; that of Zampano 16-30 ft. above that of San Cristobal, which is 13-12 ft. higher than Texcoco. The result of this situation is, that all the waters of the valley Rowing into the Texcoco Lake cause it frequently to attain a higher level than Mexico, and to inundate the city in rainy seasons. It is easy to comprehend, from the foregoing, that if this situation has its commercial advantages it has also its drawbacks; in fact, not withstanding the evaporation of water, and the atmospheric absorption which causes the hygrometer year, when the rains cause all the surrounding lakes to take a higher level. The city was completely inundated several times; the earliest we have on record is the fundation of A.D. 1446, under the reign of Moctenczoms. This sovereign, aided by the King of Texcoco, and the rulers of Tacubes, ixtapalapan, Coluncan, and Tenayuca, constructed a root of dyke, nine miles long and 8 fcms. wide, to remedy the evil and prevent new foods. There was, notwithstanding, another inundation in 1498, under the Emperor Abnitzoth VIII., and a third under Moctenczoth II. Since the Spanish conquest there have been a considerable number of inundations; and in the year 1605 works were undertaken, not to repair the ancient ones, but to construct new drains for the general reception of all the waters of the valley. It was proposed to cut a canal from the Ontiveros Mill to Tesquiaque, where the ground begins to descende. This work would have required aix months' labour of 1500 Indians at a plastre per week; it was to have been for the waters of the valley. It was proposed to cut a canal from the Ont 25.000 varas long by 8 broad. The other expenses were calculated at 468,487 plastres for the whole undertaking. Espinese, however, from motives of humanity to the Indians, opposed this project, and contented himself with repairing the roads of Gundalupe, St. Cristobal, and others. A new inundation, in 1607, gave rise to a project, the estimate being 20,257,555 plastres. The churches, convents, and wealthy individuals accepted this tax with good grace, paying down down at once I per cent. In order to emmence the works. At first it was proposed to drain the late of Zumpange; an open canal, 1000 warss long, was cut between Cithaltepec and Huehuetoca. As is smallly the sue, intrigues and private interests impeded the proper progress of the works already commenced, and Philip III., annoyed by all the contradictory information he received as to the drainage of the valley of Mexico, wrote to his ambassador in Paris to send him a French engineer. This engineer, named Adrien Boot, was found, and in 1618 he set out for Mexico: having examined the work, he declared the works hitherto executed to be useless, except perhaps to prevent the ravages of the River Cuantillan, and furnished new plans. The rivairy which sprang up among the several engineers resulted in innumerable essays, requiring enormous expenses, while the inundations continued undinew plans. The rivairy which sprang up among the several engineers resulted in innumerable essays, requiring enormous expenses, while the inundations continued undiminished. Matters continued thus till 1807, when the Viceroy Sturrigarray commenced
the general drainage of the valley, valuily hoping to carry out this gigantic work for the
sum of 1,800,000 plastres; but the imprisonment of the Viceroy, and the revolution of
1810, once more put a stop to the works. Since that period the great canal and all other
works, executed as precautions against the inundations of the town, have shared the
fate of the different departments of the public administration of Mexico. Everything
has fallen into a state of neglect and apathy; yet the danger which has every your
threatened the town is unabated. The works that have hitherto been constructed may
be divided that there eleases; some were for protection against the overflowing of the atened the town is anabated. The works that have hitherto been constructed may ivided into three classes; some were for protection against the overflowing of the s; others were drainage works; the third were dykes to protect the town. These is have never been completely finished, and have, therefore, never wholly prevented foo from being inundated, yet they have rendered the inundations less frequent and disastrons. The Emperor Maximilian has comprehended that the greatest public k that could do honour to his reign would be the drainage of the valley of Mexico, only give more than 180 aquare mikes to agriculture, and to the Treasurys a um convably above the expenditure. His majesty, having carefully studied in detail all past works and the causes of their interruption, has boldly resolved to execute at what the Aztec emperors, the Spanish viceroys, and the Mexican republic, were unto perform.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY .- The traffic receipts for the

Notices to Correspondents.

_ Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the nast year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should! Aled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Bensord Consols.—Can anyone of your readers inform me by whose instructions the steam-engine was erected on this mine; how long has it been worked since placed there; and what returns have been made from the mine? I am told the mine is now abandoned, and the poor miners remain unpaid, without being able to obtain food on credit.—Miner: Calstock.

credit.—MINER: Calatock.

Ack.-Note For Crown Lands.—For the information of your correspondent, who sires a "tack-note" on the Crown lands in Liandhangel, C. Upper, allow me to st that those lands are under lease to a firm in London, who have a few years longer hold. Your correspondent may doubtless obtain a license on application to the proparties, but he should be careful to secure a guarantee.—M.

hold. Your correspondent may doubtless obtain a license on application to the proper parties, but he should be careful to secure a guarantee.—M.

EAST CARN BREA.—Can any reader account for the continued depreciation in these shares? In the absence of knowledge to the contrary, one must fear there exists some good reason why the shares in this company are of less market value than those of many others showing comparatively nothing to merit their position in the market. Is it because the enormous expenditure, amounting for Sept. and Oct. to 28221. Ils. 3d., leads the shareholders, and possibly with good reason, to believe they are never to derive a benefit from any amount of ore the mine may produce; or is it that the 'buils' and 'bears' are endeavouring to get timid holders to throw their shares on the market at any price at which it may suit them to buy? Would it not be well for some disinterested person to inspect the mine, and whose report should be published in the Journal for general information? Between Nov. 9. 1885, and Feb. 8, 1886, we have ore sold 1381 tons 15 cwts., realising the sum of 6027t. 19s. 9d. Are the adventurers, then, still to get no interest for their expended capitai?—A SHAREHOLDER BINCE 1862.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—I was surprised to see Capt. Charles Thomas's (of Dolcoath) letter respecting the meeting of this company at St. Austell, stating he was not present; everyone there well knew he was not. All aliasion I heard made was to an opinion or report he had made of the mine when it was known as the Bunny Mine. A Capt. Thomas, from Redruth, was there, who gave a lucid, and to all, I believe, a most satisfactory description of the property. I believe I speak the opinion of all present in stating that had Capt. Charles Thomas been there in prorpia persona his opinion would not have added an lota to the confidence felt and expressed.—A Holder of Many Shares.

HOLDER OF MANY SHARES.

DETAINING COPPER FROM MINE WATER.—Having noticed Messrs. Watson and Cuell's remarks in last week's Journal respecting the profits derived from the precipitating works at Devon Great Consols, and observing in the same paper the manager's report of Oid Gunnislake Mine, wherein he states that the water from Parker's lode is so strongly impregnated with copper that the miners' tools become like copper penny pieces after remaining in the water a short time. I would like to know why preparation is not being made to turn this mineral water to account, as if a few tons of this valuable ore can be returned monthly it will greatly assist in meeting the expenditure, and will, at the same time, purify the water, and prevent so much destruction of the dish in the Tamar River.—A. Parker.

ture, and will, at the same time, purify the water, and prevent so much destruction of the dish in the Tannar River.—A. PARKER.

THE STANDARD, AND THE METAL MARKET.—Will anyone kindly attempt to enlighten us poor outsiders, or amstens, of the mining world on the vagaries of that mysterious affair called the standard, the arbitrary conduct of which seems almost likely to annihiliate that which has been for so long a period one of the most important objects for the employment of capital and industrious energy in Great Britain. The fluctuations in the prices of ore, and the mysterious relations existing between the standard and the metal market seems to fail in such a way that for three-fourths of the year prices rule in favour of metal dealers, and against the poor mine investor and workman—so much so, indeed, that mines which should pay cost make calls, those which should pay good dividends barely pay cost, and many a highly-promising scheme is choked in its infancy. Now, Sir, if the prices of ores are left to regulate themselves by that all-powerful principle of supply and demand, then we have done; as any attempt to run in the face of that great first principle of Free Trade and political economy (once let loose) in these days would be something like building a wall to stop the Falls of Niagara. But we have often heard it audibly hinted that this is a matter in which the great principle of supply and demand has not yet been allowed to have full sway, for that, mighty as it is, a coatilion, representing wealth and power to such an extent that no attempt has yet succeeded in breaking it, regulates the important matter of the standard and price of ores by its arbitrary will. It is so? we ask. If so, let us at once adopt their tasching, that "union is strength," and by the union of capital cope with and overcome the mighty evil.—Free Trade, exict.—"R. W." (Coginan)—"H. C. C." (Chatham)—"E. C." (Rugby)—"Reader"

e eived.—"R. W." (Goginan)—"H. C. C." (Chatham)—"E. C." (Rugby)—"Reader (Truro)—"X." (Wigan).

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

In all the estimates of the PROBABLE DURATION OF OUR COAL FIELDS writers seem to have confined themselves entirely to the consideration of the yield of the coal mines of Great Britain, and the increase of our trade during a limited period—simply calculating the probable contents of our unworked coal beds, and finding the number of years which will be required at our present rate of increase to dispose of that quantity of coal. From the reports, however, received from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation respecting Coal, in reply to Earl Russell's circular of May last, it appears that many countries have ample mineral fuel for their own purposes. Provided it were weapen, the that at no very distant period out. purposes, provided it were wrought, so that at no very distant period our coal exports may be so materially interfered with as entirely to invalidate the estimates which have hitherto been made. The importance of the information will be best judged of from an abstract of the circular referred to. EARL RUSSELL observed that the question as to the extent of the production of coal, and as to the extent to which that article is imported into or exported from different countries is one of deen interest and importance. or exported from different countries, is one of deep interest and importance as bearing on the prospects of manufacturing industry; and he, therefore, requested that the attention of the Secretaries of Legation might be directed to the subject, and that they would avail themselves both of the means at their own disposal and of the assistance of the members of the consular service as might be in correspondence with them. It was suggested that the information to be of practical service should embrace a statement of the coal fields actually worked in the different countries and of the development in production; a statement of the external trade of each country in coal, whether an export or import trade, showing whether the tendency is towards expansion or limitation, and whether such expansion or limitation is the result of causes connected with the progress or otherwise in local manufactures; and in cases where a country is dependent on foreign countries for its supply of coal, the ratio in which it draws sup-

plies from Great Britain or from other sources.

Commencing with Europe, it is found that Lord Bloomfield replies that the coal statistics of Austria had only been collected from 1855, and did not extend 5 yound 1862, and that, as the information available only exists in a chaotic and incomplete state, it is impossible to answer the question as to the production of coal in the empire. Geologists vaguely ssert that the carboniferous fields are of inexhaustible extent, and the assert that the carbonierous fields are of inexhausible extent, and the present yield is stated at 4,500,000 tons, nearly half of which belongs to the inferior classes of brown and tertiary coal. The scarcity of railway communication in the empire has hitherto hindered the development of the production of coal, and the high charges made for transporting the mineral by rail are great obstacles to its carriage, while to import it from a distance would entail certain loss. Under these circumstances, there can be no question of a regular coal trade between Austria and England until freights are lowered to a price of which there is now no symptom. His lordship enes a report by Mr. Mounsey, which states that in every province in the Austrian empire coal of some species is found. The production of coal in Austria has steadily increased with the extension of the means of communication. In the period of eleven years, from 1852 to 1863, the steamdriven machinery employed in the Austrian empire for industrial purposes, mines, agriculture, manufactories, &c., rose from 10,336-horse power to 57,585, being an increase of about 450 per cent. In the same period the number of German miles of railway opened was increased from 318 to 794 miles, or 150 per cent.; and the amount of coal produced rose from 32,872,109 cwts. to 91,477,543 cwts., being an increase of about 185 per cent. Relative to the production of coal in Fusion with the coal in the same period in the support of the same period the same pe

Relative to the production of coal in France, and to its importation and exportation, Mr. W. G. Grey forwards admirable statements, drawn up at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. It appears that the produc-tion of the French coal fields amounted in 1863 (and an elaborate table is given showing the exact quantity obtained from each field) to 107,079,800 metric quintals—the metric quintal being almost exactly 2 cwts.—and the importation and exportation attained respectively during the same period 61,204,500 and 3,153,500 metric quintals, so that the French consumption was in the aggregate 165,130,800 quintals. In 1855 the production of French coal was 68,270,100 metric quintals, and the consumption amounted to 108,567,800 quintals. The importation has consequently amounted to 108,567,800 quintals. The importation has consequently progressed at the same time as the interior production, and it is certain that the principal cause of the increasing use of coal is the development of French industry. Of the 61,204,500 metric quintals imported into France during 1863 there were 12,966,000 quintals from England, 37,152,900 from Belgium, 11,071,600 from Sarbruck, and the remainder from divers other countries

The reports from Prussia are of great length, and remarkably detailed.

Lord Napier, in submitting the result of the enquiries of Mr. Lowther,

remarks that although the importation of English coal is still on the increase, the most notable feature in the reports is the rapid development of production in the coal fields of the Rhine provinces, which is not only sufficient for local consumption, but is exported to Holland, and is gradually finding its way to Eastern and Northern Prussia, where, as it is alleged, it will eventually displace English coal. Mr. Lowther communicated with our consuls at Stettin, Danzig, and Königsberg, and he has carefully epitomised the replies obtained. Mr. BLACKWELL reports that there is no export of coal from Stettin or Swinemünde, and that the importation of coal is exclusively from Great Britain, the importation which in the year 1859 amounted to 191,775 tons, in 1863 amounted to 262,777 tons. Mr. Hertslet, our consul at Königsberg, states that the demand for coal at Konigsberg is now great, and that English coal is better and cheaper than the Rhenish or Silesian coals, and is much taken for the Russian railroad. Mr. White, cur consul at Danzig, reports that the importation of coal into Danzig has increased from 41,141 tons in 1852 to 110,443 tons in 1864. Vessels coming from England to Danzig for grain and timber bring out coal instead of ballast, and thus such facilities are given to English coals that they are almost exclusively used in that neighbourhood. Mr. Crossthwaite, our consul at Cologne, states that the total produce of coal in Westphalia was 28,551,177 tons in 1862, and 31,550,683 tons in 1863. The greater portion of the Westphalian coal is consumed by the metal induct. Westellian coal is exported chieffy to Holland. remarks that although the importation of English coal is still on the inproduce of coal in Westphalia was 28,551,177 tons in 1862, and 31,550,083 tons in 1863. The greater portion of the Westphalian coal is consumed by the metal industy. Westphalian coal is exported chiefly to Holland. The amount imported increased gradually up to 1862, when it decreased. Mr. Lowther states that considerable use is made in Prussia of a substance called "Braun Kohl" (sic., which, literally translated, means brown cabbage), which he regards as similar to Bovey coal; it is very inferior, he says, to common coal ("Stein Kohl," sic.), and is found in considerable quantities in Prussia, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Mersebourg. The result of his enquiries, with reference to coal, has been that there is an increasing import of coal into Prussia from England; that there is an export of coal except to France, Holland, and Switzerland; that the amount of coal imported from Belgium into the Zollverein, and from the Zollverein into Belgium, is nearly equal; and that the demand for coal is daily increasing. The coal trade in Prussia suffers chiefly from the high rates of freight charged for its transport on most from the Zollverein into Belgium, is nearly equal; and that the demand for coal is daily increasing. The coal trade in Prussia suffers chiefly from the high rates of freight charged for its transport on most of the railways, and from the deficient means of transport by water. With regard to the development in production of coal, it appears that in 1857 there were obtained 47,363,716 Prussian tonnes of coal, valued at 23,453,340 thalers, or 3,518,0011; and there were worked 503 mines, at which were employed 64,754 workmen. In 1863 there were obtained 71,654,578 tonnes, valued at 23,661,065 thalers, or 3,504,1594; and there were worked 417 pits, at which were employed 71,592 workmen. During the period from 1857 to 1863 the quantity of coal obtained increased, the value fluctuated, the number of pits decreased, and the number of workfluctuated, the number of pits decreased, and the number of work-

value fluctuated, the number of pits decreased, and the number of workmen fluctuated. As regards the production of brown coal during the same periods, the amount of coal obtained increased, as did the value, but the number of mines fluctuated, and with it the number of workmen.

With regard to Belgium, Lord Howard de Walden forwards a highly interesting summary by Mr. Egerton of the Principal Features of the Coal Industry in Belgium. Mr. Egerton commences with a history of the Belgian coal trade from some 17 years before the time of William The Conqueren, discussing incidentally the probability of coal being known to the ancient Greeks some centuries before the Christian era to 1863. It appears that in the year 1834, after the separation from Holland, a great impetus was given to coal production in Belgium. More capital was employed, many companies on the principle of limited liabity were formed, steam power supplanted the windlasses hitherto used for the extraction of coal, and steam pumps and ventilators came into geliabity were formed, steam power supplanted the windlasses hitherto used for the extraction of coal, and steam pumps and ventilators came into general use. In 1838 the result of the too sudden prosperity caused by over speculation was felt, a crisis followed, and many pits stopped work. Still, notwithstanding some years of depression in the trade, the yearly amount of coal obtained increased. The revolution of 1848 caused a slight check to this stream of prosperity, but the coal trade recovered the following year, and its condition from 1849 to 1858 was most flourishing. In 1859 a period of depression again set in, caused partly by the disturbed state of Europe consequent upon the war in Italy, though principally by a too great production without a corresponding increase in demand. A fall in prices followed, which proved fatal to many, especially to the owners of the small collieries. The Treaty of Commerce of 1869 gave another blow to this branch of Belgian industry. For more than 70 years France derived her principal supplies from Belgiam, but now, relieved from the high duties before imposed upon it. English coal has entered France in large quantities, and has at once become a most formidable rival of the Belgian combustible, hence the diminution in demand which has proved so serious to the interests of the country. In 1836 the Belgian collieries supplied 3,056,000 tons (3056 tons in report) of coal, of the value of 38,496,299 fra. 3,056,000 tons (3056 tons in report) of coal, of the value of 38,496,299 frs.; this had increased to 10,057,163 tons, worth 110,014,977 frs. To put it roughly, there is more than three times as much coal obtained now as was roughly, there is more than three times as much coal obtained now as was the case 25 years ago. The exports of coal, which were 773.612 tons in 1836, and 1,543,472 tons in 1845, rose to 3,450,306 ton in 1860. There is about five times as much coal exported now as was exported 25 years ago. France is the only large consumer of Belgian coal. The exports to that country amount to one-third of the total annual produce of the king-dom. In future Journals reference will be made to the reports from other countries.

SPAIN AND CHILI-No. II.

The advance, political, social, and commercial, made by Chili since the expulsion of the Spaniards from her shores stands out in striking contrast with that made by her sister Republic, Peru, or with that of any other nationality on the continent of South America, the empire of Brazil included, and even contrasts favourably with the progress made by many of our British colonies. It is the more remarkable in the case of Chili, when we take into account the peculiar indolence and apathy of that branch of the Latin race whose blood courses through the veius of her population. The Chilians, whilst they still retain many of the most prominent characteristics in manners, customs, and laws of their old masters, have, through the great influx into their population of English, German, and French teristics in manners, customs, and laws of their old masters, have, through the great influx into their population of English, German, and French capitalists and labourers, acquired a solidity of government and a wealth not to be found in any other South American community. The influences which induced this European immigration were the metallic wealth of the northern regions of the Republic, and the corn-growing capacity of its southern half. Possessing such natural advantages, and lacking the population wherewith to avail herself of them, to the credit of the Government of Chili; it worst he wild the terms here. lation wherewith to avail herself of them, to the credit of the Government of Chili it must be said that she awoke rapidly to the benefits to be derived of encouraging the importation of foreigners and foreign capital to develope her resources, and so has of late years offered better security to life and property to those who ventured to her shores than any of her neighbours. The wealth which Spain derived from the gold and silver mines of Chili during the last century, when she worked them by the forced labour of the native Indians, filled her coffers for many years. During their residence in the country many of the Spaniards intermarried with the natives, and so there sprung up a mixed race, which had so increased at the be-

orung up a mixed race, which had so increased ginning of this century that they were enabled to throw off the Spanish yoke forever. A collapse followed this struggle for independence, during which the mines and the soil of Chili were alike almost forgotten, in fact totally so, if we except the imperfect and futile attempts made English companies to work the old mines of the preci English companies to work the old mines of the precious metals in the South of Chili. After this there came the working, with revived energy, of the wonderful ruby-silver mines of the district of Copiapo. These mines were opened and carried on principally by English labour and capital; and when their success was established beyond the possibility of doubt, there flocked into the country a horde of English and German miners, who impressed into its social atmosphere a tone which has materially assisted in the general advance of the country. It is not so much, however, to her mines of the precious metals (which for so long yielded such vast quantities of gold and silver, and seemed apparently inexhaustible, for they have now for some years past been gradually sinking into insignificance), so much as to the great treasures, houses of copper, which were found scattered along the whole line of her Cordilleras, and were discovered at a time when the demand for that metal was so much on the increase, is the wealth and prosperity of Chili to be more especially attributed. At the same time that we speak of the wealth of Chili as the result of her metallic deposits, it must be remembered that without the extraordinary fertility of her s be remembered that without the extraordinary fertility of her soil she could hardly have succeeded in prosecuting her mineral resources with the vigour she has, or could she have become so wealthy and independent, unless she possessed in addition those southern provinces, which grow cereals sufficient to support the whole Republic of nearly 2,000,000 souls, and to enable her to export many thousand tons annually to Peru Bolivia, and the Euglish colonies of New Zealand and Australia. The vernment of Chili is similar to that of most of its neighbours. It is republic

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the chief executive authority being vested in a President, who holds office for a term of four years, and is elected by universal suffrage. Its Congress consists of 56 members, elected by the provinces. As it is not, however, with the political condition of Chili so much as with her mineral wealth that we are most interested, let it suffice under the former head to say that the Chilians having become conscious of the blessings of a civilised existence are careful to foster and defend the interests of strangers; and, as her wealth has increased, there has been less of that party faction which still continues to impede the progress of Peru and Bolivia. In Santiago, the capital of Chili, is to be found a society more refined than that in any other city in South America. The city itself is well built, has many useful institutions, and has scholastic establishments, in which are educated the better class of the young, on the west coast.

al institutions, and has senoissue establishments, in which are educated to better class of the young, on the west coast.

Now, if we take Santiago as a centre, and draw a line between it and Valaraiso, its seaport town, on the south of that line will lie the corn-growing pantry of Chili, whilst to the north of it will be found all her mineral wealth. country of Chili, whilst to the north of it will be found all her mineral wealth. When, however, we say that all the agricultural districts of the Republic lie to the south of this line, we must except those valleys which are to be found at intervals along her whole coast, and through which rivers find their way from the Andes to the shore. Where this is the case, as in the valley of Copiapo, the irrigated soil is wonderfully fertile, and capable of growing all the cereals required for the support of the human race. It was, no doubt, from such hospitable centres as these that those pioneers who first discovered the innumerable mines that are dotted along the whole line of the Andes first set out. At the same time it must be borne in mind that such valleys are of rare occurrence, and that the greater number of the mines now being worked are at long distances from such valleys, and are, consequently, totally dependent for food, and even often for water, on supplies brought to them from a distance; for where there are no irrigated valleys there there are no signs of vegetation but the dry, dismal-looking plies brought to them from a distance; for where there are no irrigated valleys there there are no signs of vegetation but the dry, dismal-looking cactus. Some of the mines are close on the shore, but, as a rule, they are situated inland from 50 to 200 miles. It must not be supposed that the Andes run through Chili as one single chain of mountains, for they consider the state of Andes run through Chili as one single chain of mountains, for they consist of many chains, called Cordilleras, and from these there are occasionally smaller ranges of hills abruply thrusting themselves off from the general run of their fellows, and leading directly to the shore. By these the whole coast land is rendered irregular, so that it would be a matter of no small difficulty to supply the population of the Northern provinces with food from the South by land carriage alone. Roads there are next to none, and so carts, although valuable in places, would, on the whole, be worse than useless. The population of the Northern provinces consists of the actual miners, of those connected with the preparation for export of the mineral produced, and of a population employed in bringing merchandise for the support of the miners, and, lastly, of those who purchase and ship the mineral produce to distant markets. From this explanation it is not difficult to form a rough idea of the effect likely to be produced by stopping the entrance to such places of the food required, and of preventing the shipment of the mineral wrought.

the entrance to such places of the food required, and of preventing the shipment of the mineral wrought.

Before we proceed, now, to consider the actual amount of copper produced in Chili, and the different forms under which it used to be exported, and those under which it is now shipped, and on the causes which have produced this change, let us say a few words on the actual character of the produced this change, let us say a few words on the actual character of the population in the mines. As a rule, most of the large and more important mines are superintended by Cornish mine captains, who have under them some Cornish miners. These, however, if all mustered, form but a very small portion of the labouring population in the mines, for the bulk of the heavy labour is performed by Indians and half-casts. Now, the native miners are capital workmen, and if their labour is directed by a good Cornish miner they are capable of doing as good a day's work as any of the Cornishmen themselves. Unfortunately the natives are, as a rule, totally Cornishmen themselves. Unfortunately the natives are, as a rule, totally uneducated, and will only work just hard enough to keep themselves supplied with the barest necessities of life. They are hard drinkers, and only too glad of the excuse of a Saint's day to take a holiday. By such the simple announcement that the Spanish fleet had blockaded the coast, and that her ships were lying in the nearest port, would be a sufficient reason for them to strike work, and start for the scene of action, more from a longing for excitement than for any martial furore. This running away from their work has actually taken place in some of the richest mining districts of Chili.

On Monday last the West Coast Mail arrived, bringing us advices from Valparaiso, dated Jan. 2. By it we learn that the struggle is not yet over, although the game seems to have been nearly played out. The only ports blockaded when the mail left were Caldera and Valparaiso. Shipments of copper produce still continued to be made, although to a limited extent. Probably as we write this the blockade has been aised; but, even if it has, the effect of its having been maintained for ten weeks must materially affect our future supplies from thence. To estimate this effect must be our

RATING OF COAL MINES-GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY AT LONGTON .- On RATING OF COAL MINES—GOVERNMENT ENGINE AT LONGTON.—On Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week Mr. Alfred Taylor, a commissioner from the Home Office, has conducted an enquiry at Longton, in pursuance of a petition presented to Sir George Grey, praying him to institute such an enquiry "with a view to partially repealing and altering a certain local Act in force in the said borough, under which Act certain descriptions of property (rateable to the relief of the poor) are not rateable for town purposes." Mr. Young, the town clerk, stated the case on behalf of the correction, it was to the effect that up to 1858 a local Act was for town purposes." Mr. Young, the town clerk, stated the case on behalf of the corporation; it was to the effect that up to 1858 a local Act was in force which enabled the governing body to levy a public improvement rate on various descriptions of property, but exempting coal mines, land, and gas and water mains. In 1858 portions of the Local Government Act were adopted, and in 1865 the town was incorporated, and the remainder of the Local Government Act was adopted. Section 55 of that Act gives power to levy a general district rate upon all kinds of property rateable to the relief of the poor; but there is a proviso that property exempted by local Acts shall continue to be exempt, unless a provisional order, obtained and confirmed by Parliament, should otherwise direct. The rateable value of the property affected at Longton was between 2000L and 3000L, and of the property affected at Longton was between 2000l. and 3000l. and Mr. Young contended that, as the owners enjoyed all the advantages procured by the district rate, it was only fair that, in addition to an assessment upon their plant and buildings (the payment of which they did not dispute), they should be assessed upon the full value of their property, especially as the carting of their coal damaged the highways more than anything else. Witnesses were examined in support of Mr. Young's case, after which Mr. Motteram, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, addressed the Commissions of the hole of the owners of coal and case property within the horsuch sioner on behalf of the owners of coal and gas property within the borough He said the present was an unjust attempt on the part of the corporation to procure the repeal of an exemption clause, to which his clients were fairly entitled. Their contracts had been made in the faith that their immunity would continue, and as the whole subject of the rating of miner was likely to come before Parliament, it would be much fairer to allow things to remain as they were until the coal trade throughout the country had had an opportunity of being heard on the question. He contended that Mr. Young had entirely failed to make out a case, and remarked that the evidence showed that 19-20ths of the coal consumed by the manufacturers of Longton was brought from collieries just beyond the limits of the borough, and that they, therefore, were responsible for the damage done to the road. They could not, however, be rated to the district rate, so that if the exemption were repealed, the coalowners whose mines were within the borough would be placed in an unfair position in the competition with their neighbours. Mr. Motteram did not call any witnesses. The Com-missioner said he considered that the case on behalf of the corporation had been made out, and that he should report accordingly to the Home Secretary

"JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, AND How TO FORM THEM."—Under this title the second edition of Mr. Tapping's "Handy Book" has just been issued, and as the price has now been fixed at one shilling, but few connected with public companies will care to remain in ignorance of the law. In the first chapter, where the Act itself is treated of, Mr. Tapping very truly remarks that "the application of the joint-stock principle to the development of commercial and industrial enterprise has become so general that some acquaintages with the Act of Parliament by which Limited. that some acquaintance with the Act of Parliament by which Limited Companies are regulated is indispensable to every man of business, and by the passing of the "Companies Act, 1862"—the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 89—the Legislature has afforded facilities for everyone desirous to understand the laws by which public companies are governed with comparatively little labour. The important nature of the enactment under consideration may be judged of from the fact that it is a substitute for no less than 17 previously existing Acts of Parliament, the whole of which were repealed upon the "Companies Act, 1862," coming into force; by it, indeed, nearly the whole of the Acts of the present reign relating to public companies—railways and sanitary works excepted—have been entirely swept away;

and the "Companies Act, 1862," is so comprehensive in its provisions, that even Letters Patent to trading companies are, in practice, no longe granted. In the subsequent chapters the mode of forming a company, the system of management and administration which should be pursued, and other points of interest to promoters and vendors, are in turn referred to ork, as a whole, being as useful a guide as could reasonably be desired

Australian Gold.—It is worthy of note that the receipts of gold from Australia, which had been declining for several years past, showed a tendency to revive last year. Thus, in the first 11 months of 1865 the value of the Australian gold imported was computed at 4+276,128*l.*, as compared with 2,629,766*l.* in 1864, and 5,504,476*l.* in 1864 (corresponding periods). The value of the gold imported from the Australias in 1858 was 9,064,763*l.*; in 1859, 8,624,566*l.*; in 1860, 6,719,000*l.*; in 1861, 6,331,225*l.*; in 1862, 6,704,753*l.*; in 1863, 5,995,368*l.*; and in 1864, 2,656,971*l.* It is, doubtless, the development of the gold fields of New Zealand which caused the imports of Australian—or rather Australasian Zealand which caused the imports of Australian—or rather Australasian—gold to exhibit a revival last year; at the same time, the gold production of Australia, properly so called, is maintained with difficulty. All the gold fields of New South Wales showed a decline in their productibility last year. The yield of the western gold fields of that colony in the first ten months of 1865 showed a decline of only 600 ozs., or about ½ per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1864; but the southern fields presented a diminution of 1856 ozs., or 16 per cent.; and the northern a decrease of 6501 ozs., or 27 per cent. decrease of 6501 ozs., or 27 per cent.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

A few months since the Belgian collieries increased their sale prices, because the demand had become more active. The blast-furnaces soon followed the upward movement, and now the rolling-mills are endeavouring to do something of the kind, the proprietors alleging that both their elements of fabrication—combustible and pig—have been advancing, and that unless they work at a loss they must follow the general course of events. There is one unnatural circumstance in all this—that forgemasters have been obliged to press on a rise at a time when such a movement was not justified by circumstances. The fact cannot be concealed that the rise would have been more natural when affairs had regained a real and assured activity. The question debated with interest is, what will result from the present advance? In the spring the collieries may see their orders fail off, while a contrary movement may declare itself as regards pig and iron, in consequence of an antieptated reduction in the English production. If these anticipations are realised, the collieries will have to moderate their pretensions, and advance in iron, although resting on a faise basis at present, may be definitively consolidated. The situation, however, leaves a great deal to conjecture, and this explains the hesitation which appears in the Belgian iron trade. Certain establishments do not believe in the durability of the advance, and accept business below 61. Iss. per ton, provided they have a real importance. Some forgemasters also are not inclined to supply themselves with combustible at the present price of 11s. 6d. per ton for rich coal, because they hope for a reduction in a short time. On the other hand, the coalowners are fail of confidence, and even predict a further advance in the price of their products. A contract for Bessemer steel rails has been let at 147. 7s. 6d. per ton for Messars. Roberts are fail of confidence, and even predict a further advance in the price of their products. A contract for Bessemer at see

son, of Hamburg. At this adjudication, which took place at the station of the Normane Railway, at Brussels, a tender was opened from Join Brown and Co. (Limited), of Sheffield, at 104. 184. doi: 105. d

open its branch to the Belmez coal basin (which has been a very long time on hand) in the course of July or August.

The Paris copper market has exhibited a moderate demand; English in plates has been quoted at 97L. Lake Superior, at 121L.; Chilan, at 93L. 10s.; and Corocoro mineral, at 97L. At Havre there has been little activity in Chilian; prices for disposable have varied from 94L to 95L, while for deliveries in March business has been done at 94L per ton. The stock of copper on this market was composed as follows, Jan. 31:—United States, 145 tons; Chilian in bars and ingots, 3700 tons; ditto in minerals, 100 tons; Chilian from various sources, 50 tons: making a total of 3975 tons, or of pure copper about 384 tons, against 3720 tons, Dec. 31, 1865. The article has been tolerably well supported at Hamburg; nevertheless, little business has been done, and prices remain without change. The Cologne and Stettlin markets also present unaltered quotations. With regard to the Dutch tin markets, it may be stated that the Society of Commerce has just announced a public sale of in for March 22 at Rotterdam—about 58,400 ingots of Banca deposited at Rotterdam, 44,400 ingots of Banca deposited at Amsterdam, 44,000 ingots of Banca deposited at Middleburg, 1800 ingots of Banca deposited at Dordrecht, and 3200 ingots of Commerce has intimated that it will bring no other tin upon the market before the public sale, which will be held next autumn, and before that period no public sales will be held in India on account of the Government. The conditions of sale will experience certain modifications. The customary bonifications of 1 per cent. on the weight and of 2 per cent

for Stolberg 12½ fis. are asked; German is quoted by continuation at 11¾ fis. scantiness of stock at Hamburg contributes considerably to the firmness remarked that market; the demand is, however, limited to the strict requirements of consump Cologne has been a little more quiet; Berlin has remained without any great the

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Feb. 14.—The Liverpool "clique," as they have been designated, continue purchasing, and threaten to enhance the price of pig-iron still further; but it is difficult to see how they will be able to realise, unless they can also persuade the English and the Welsh makers to regulate their prices by the quotations current in Glasgow; 75s. is the price they threaten to impose for pigs, but the best informed here are decidedly against such forced prices, as it is the bane of legitimate trade. Even as matters now stand, founders are complaining that the state of the pig market is killing their trade, and leaving them bare of orders. The malleable houses are also longing for a period of repose from the shifting course prices are taking through the baffling operations of speculators unconnected with the trade.

MANUFACTURED IRON, so far as prices are concerned, is unchanged; and, while first-class makers are doing a large business, the second-class people are booking few orders, as they have been necessitated to raise their prices to a level with the producers of superior iron. Shipbuilding iron is

people are booking few orders, as they have been necessitated to raise their prices to a level with the producers of superior iron. Shipbuilding iron is again easier, and North of England makers are supplying this kind of iron under the prices current here. The other descriptions are as last quoted. The shipments of Pro-Iron last week were 4193 tons, against 8946 tons last year; total till date, 53,631 tons; decrease, 10,251 tons. The market has been very firm since this day week, and steadily advanced from 67s. 9d. to 69s. 9d. cash. To-day fully 15,006 tons done at from 69s. 6d. to 69s. 9d. cash; 70s. 3d. to 70s. 6d. one month, and 71s. three months open; closing buyers at 69s. 9d. cash, sellers 69s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. Shipping iron is quoted 69s. for No. 1, and 68s. 3d. for No. 3. Gartsherrie, No. 1, 71s.; Coltness. 72s.

Coltness, 72s.

According to the report of the Miners' Conference, held here on Monday, there is a prospect that in not more than three weeks every miner in Scötland will be working eight hours a day. In the Glasgow district, in the Larkhall district, and in Clackmannan, it had been fully established, and the 2000 ironstone mines in the Maryhill suburb of Glasgow, with one solitary exception, were on the restricted quota. Mr. M'Donald said, at this Conference, that he "was confident that if the movement were thoroughly carried out there would be a reduction of coal of fully 3,000,000 tons for 1866. Last year 12,000,000 were required; and if they could only give the masters 9,000,000 instead of 12,000,000 bons, they might depend upon it that they would soon have 6s. a day instead of sa." There is a secret, however, of which Mr. M'Donald is not aware, which will play havec with all his fine advice, and that is, that the coalmasters are about to offer a very large premium for a coal-cutting machine capable of doing the work without much waste; and if the men do not take warning from a fact like this, they may shortly find that, instead of there being a demand for coillers, they will be superabundant, and machinery will have taken the place of manual labour. The strike for the advance to 5s. a day still continues, and there is not anything which would indicate that either masters or men were making an approach to a settlement. The men have the promise of rations at least; and a delegate from Yorkshire told Mr. Dixon's men that if they continued to hold out, the English miners would aid them with more than mere words, or even sympathy. Last week Mr. Dixon had to temporarily blow out five of his six furnaces at Caider, and three of his feur furnaces at Govan. He has been enabled to relight four at Caider, and three of his feur furnaces at Govan. He has been enabled to relight four at Caider, and three of his feur furnaces at Govan. He has been enabled to relight four at Caider, and he has one at Govan, so that of his According to the report of the Miners' Conference, held here on Mon-

stricted to the extent the colliers desiderate, machinery will, undoubtedly, be introduced into our pits at the earliest opportunity, and the price of coals may be cheaper rather than dearer before long.

The Argyll Mining Company (Limited) is to be wound-up voluntarily, and an extraordinary general meeting is called for the 27th inst., for confirmation.

The South of Scotland Mining Company's annual meeting was held here last week. The directora' and mining captains' reports gave a very favourable view of the condition and prospects of the undertaking.

At the Geological Society of Glasgow monthly meeting Mr. John Sutherland exhibited a specimen of a peculiar looking from ore from Ireland, which was new and apparently undescribed in this part of the country. It had much of the characteristic appearance of plumbago, and left a black greasy stain when rubbed between the flagers; was companitively soft, and gave off ander the knife glistening particles of a metallic lastre, not unlike powdered mica. It was unacted on by the blow-pipe, and contained no carbonaceous matter whatever. A rough analysis gave as its composition—Ferric exide, 90-5; matter inscluble in HCL and NO₃, 95=100-0.

At the Assistant Engineers of Glasgow monthly meeting the paper read was "On a Self-acting Stuice at the Stanley Reservoirs," whose properties were very little known, and which had the great merit of having been in operation for a considerable number of years without requiring almost any repair. The paper communicated nothing new, but drew attention to its accuracy and character. A discussion followed. The annual festival of the iron trades of Glasgow took place under the anspices of the Amalgamated Society of Shipbuilders and Engineers, Mr. J. G. Laurie, President, in the chair. On the platform we noticed the following office-beharers.

amplies of the Amalgamated Society of Shipbuilders and Engineers, Mr. J. G. Laurie, resident, in the chair. On the platform we noticed the following office-bearers:—Messrs. Andrew M'Onle, J. Rowbotham, David Tait, J. Wills, J. Shanks, George lampbell, treasurer of the society; J. Reid, secretary, &c. After tea the Chairment delivered an appropriate address, in the course of which he referred to the many benefits which the Amalgamated Society had conferred on members while out of employment or suffering from indisposition. During the evening other gentlemen addressed the necting, and the sederunt was wound up with an assembly.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 15.—The IRON TRADE remains steady; and, though the demand is not brisk, most of the works are pretty well employed. There is an evident disposition to buy only for present wants, and this may be accounted for by the high rate of interest and the uncertainty as to the course of the trade with America. On the other hand, considering that there is a disposition to restrict orders, the demand is a proof that requirements are extensive, and that a slight impetus would produce a sensible effect. There is still a mediarately good demand from A region and the carden for the still a region and the carden form the sensition of the still a region and the carden form the sensition of the still a region and the carden form the sensition of the sensitio tensive, and that a sight impetus would produce a sensible effect. There is still a moderately good demand from America, and the orders from the Continent are satisfactory. Pro-Inon maintains a firm position, and best hot-blast, all-mine brands, cannot be bought below 4*L*. In some cases sales of inferior pigs have been effected at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. below former quotations, but as a rule the pig makers are firm, and as yet they have a good many orders on hand.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Nicklin of the form of New Mr.

good many orders on hand.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Nicklin, of the firm of Messrs. Millington and Nicklin, of Tipton, well known for the quality of their iron, for improvements in Puddling Iron. It appears to be based on the principle of introducing warm air into the puddling furnace, and is described as most successful, saving labour for the puddler, and coals, avoiding smoke, and producing more iron for the pigs. The inventor is a thoroughly practical man, and is not likely to put forth a visionary scheme. The Wolverhampton Chronicle gives the following list of furnaces in blast in the South Staffordshire district, showing that there are now 122 in operation or six more than at this time last year:—

in operation, or six more than at this time last year:-

ıt					LEY DISTRICT.			
e		Bailt	Blan	st.		Built.	Bla	at.
U	Corngreaves	. 6	*****	4	Brettell-lane	. 2		2
.,	Netherton	4		2	Oak Farm	. 2		0
of	Windmill End	. 3	*****	3	Shutt End	. 4		
	Old Hill	2	*****	0	Ketley's	. 3		
18	Netherton New	2		2	Corbyn's Hall, New	. 3		
38	Park Head	2		1	Corbyn's Hall, Mathew's.	. 4		=
:	Dixon's Green	1		1	Russell's Hall	. 5		
0	Woodside			3	The Lays	. 3		
e	Level (Earl Dudley's)			3	Withymoor	. 0		
d	Old Level	9	*****	1			*****	-
d	Old Morelline	-		-				
			EAST (F.	DUDLEY DISTRICT.	-		
£	Chillington	4	*****	3	Birchills	. 5		2
ř	Moseley	3	*****	0	Green Lanes	. 2	*****	0
-	Wolverhampton	2	*****	2	Bentley	. 2		2
0	Stow Heath	4	*****	2	Hatherton	. 2		1
11	Osler Bed	3		2	Pelsall	. 2		2
0	Bilston Brook	3		2	Gold's Hill	. 2	*****	2
d	Priestfields (Old)	3	*****	2	Capponfield	. 3		2
•	Millfields	4		8	Willingsworth	. 3		2
6	Parkfields	5		5	Bradley	. 2		2
d	Spring Vale	3	*****	3	Wednesbury Oak	. 3		2
0	Coseley	2	*****	2	Tipton			9
0	Deepfields	2		1	Tipton Green	. 4		4
0	Priorfields	3		3	Horaeley	. 2	*****	2
a	Barton's Field	2		9	Park Lane	. 9		ĩ
1	Stonefield	ĩ		1	Dudley Port	. 2		ô
t	Baldwin's	7		n	Conygree	. 3		2
	Broadwaters	3		9	Groveland	. 1		ĭ
y	Herbert's Park	1		i	Stour Valley		•••••	0
	Priestfields (New)	9	******	0	Union		******	-
t	Willenhall	-		8				9
	Rough Hay	9	*****	0	Oldbury		*****	9
:	Darlaston Green	9	*****	0	Cape		*****	
0	Old Park	9	*****	0	Crookhay	. 2	*****	2
8	Old Park	3	******	2				
. 1	The nig trade is now n	nan	actionah	122	in the eccandent and	mmod	mages.	26

The pig trade is now unquestionably in the ascendant, and producers of manufactured iron complain greatly of the high price of the raw material and the high rate of wages, leaving very little margin of profit,

Mr. William Mathews, an ironmaster of great experience in South Staf-

fordshire, and who has now the charge of a very extensive ironworks in the South of the county, is, it is said, to succeed the late Mr. Nicholas Wood as Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain, a position for which his great experience of the trade and of parliamentary and governmental matters in relation to it peculiarly fits him. Mr. Mathews was some years ago brought forward as a candidate for the representation of South Staffordshire in Parliament, but in order to avoid a split in the Liberal party, he withdrew from the contest, and this self-abnegation was recognised by a very handsome presentation being made to him.

The annual meeting of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday last, and was of some importance. Mr. Weguelin, one

The annual meeting of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday last, and was of some importance. Mr. Weguelin, one of the members for the borough, was present. The report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. E. J. Gibba), sluded to the probability of the provisions of the Factories Acts being applied to Wolverhampton and the South Staffordshire district, and admitted that there were evils needing redress; and in the course of a conversation on the subject, in which the Rev. R. H. Sandford, one of the Inspectors of Schools, took part, the feeling appeared, on the whole, not unfavourable to the modified application of the Acts, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the district, and especially to the fact that the chief evils which exist are in the smaller workshops. The report also aliuded to the recent lock-out in the into trade; and whilst hoping that means might be found by which such lamentable struggles may be avoided, or their evil effects greatly diminished, it was suggested that it would be a great advantage if the notice for the termination of the contract between master and man could be for a month instead of a fortnight, as the longer period would give an opportunity for the completion of contracts. A somewhat important conference of workmen's Trade Societies in South Staffordshire was held on Monday last, at Wednesbury, for the purpose of sustaining an agitation with a view to the alteration of the law of master and servants, so as to free the latter from liability to imprisonment from neglect of work, whilst the employer is only liable for breach of contract by civil process. The Societ executive is earnestly taking up this matter, and the meeting resolved to render them every possible assistance. This question is, probably, the sorest point in the law which workmen now complain of. The stipendary magistrate of the Potteries Mr. Davis, whilst enforcing the observance of contracts, strictly leaves the matter to the elvil court, unless the negiect is willul—that it, where th

DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 15.—The Iron Trade of North Derbyshire and Yorkshire was scarcely ever in a healthier state than at the present time, and in many instances manufacturers are unable to keep pace with the demand. At Staveley there is more than usual activity in the completing of orders in hand for pipes, bars, and other qualities of iron. At several other works the business doing in pipes for water-works in course of construction is large, as much as a mile in length being turned out daily. The enquiry for coal at the collieries at Staveley and Clay Cross is good, the disputes in other localities having caused a diversion of the trade into that district, much to the benefit of the Midland Railway Company. At the Davospire Silkstone Company's Colliery at Sheenbridge. pany. At the Devonshire Silkstone Company's Colliery, at Sheaphridge, the men are actively engaged in sinking the second shaft, having gone down to a depth of 110 yards, the coal lying at a depth of about 164 yards. The colliery promises to be one of the best in North Derbyshire, and so far has been sunk at a comparatively small cost. There is a total area of upwards of 800 acres of good coal, so that the speculation promises to be one in every way successful. The Cobnab Colliery, in the same locality, is very differently situated, and promises to be an entire a total area of upwards of 800 acres of good coal, so that the speculation promises to be one in every way successful. The Cobnab Colliery, in the same locality, is very differently situated, and promises to be an entire loss to the shareholders. There is one shaft sunk to the coal, and the second one has been advanced, but, in consequence of the influx of water, the works have been greatly delayed. The entire affair is now in the market, the price asked being 15,000L, not a very large sum, when it is considered that the company expended 50,000L on the work so far as it has gone. If not sold, it is said that new capital will be raised by the principal shareholders, and work resumed by pumping the water out, and so reaching the coal. In Sheffield and neighbourhood manufacturers of iron and steel goods are turning out large quantities of material, whilst those engaged in heavy castings and armour-plates are equally busy.

In the principal iron-making districts of Yorkshire the greatest activity prevails, and business for a long time will be very brisk. At Milton and Elsecar the Messrs. Dawes are making large quantities of plates for exportation, and in the other branches of the trade, such as bars, hoops, rails, and &c., they are also doing a good trade. No part of the county, however, more experiences the benefit of the great demand existing for iron than what is known as the Cleveland district, in the North Riding. The iron-making localities. They are now executing large orders for ladie and the Continent which the Staffordshire and other iron-making localities. They are now executing large orders for

nerative contracts, having successfully competed with the Staffordshire and other iron-making localities. They are now executing large orders for India and the Continent, whilst the railway bills before Parliament, if only a moiety are passed, are sure to bring some large contracts for rails into the district. There is scarcely any part of England where the manufacture of any article has in so short a time been the means of gathering together so large a population as what is known as the Cleveland county. The chief town in the district is Middlesbro', being the centre of what is robably the largest iron-producing locality in the kingdom. A littl more than 30 years ago there were not half-a-dozen houses in the place whilst in 1851 it contained a population of 7500, which in ten years in ereased to 18,200, whilst during the past five years it is calculated that it has still further increased by 10,000 at the least. The quantity of iron made in the district for the year 1865 falls very little short of 1,000,000 tons, of which nearly one-eighth was for exportation, France being considerably the best customer. Indeed, it is a matter of question if so rapid a rise can be found in any other part of the kingdom. The machine and engineer shops continue very busy, and with the orders on hand are likely to continue as for a love time to come. continue so for a long time to come.

The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire is by no means so active as it has

The Coal Trade of Sou'n Yorkshire is by no means so active as it has been, the open state of the weather causing only a limited enquiry for house coal. There is, however, a good demand for steam or hard coal, and a good business is being done with the ports of Hull and Grimsby, for exportation to the northern ports, which have kept open for an unprecedentedly long period this winter. There is rather more doing in Silkstone, but not so much asis usual at this season. Engine coal, for the Lancashire market, is in fair request, whilst a large quantity of "hards" is being sent to Leeds and other manufacturing localities. There is more coke being made just now than for some considerable time past, but not by any means equal to what is required by the various ironworks in Lincoinshire and those nearer home.

In Lancashire the coal trade is tolerably brisk, both for home consump-

In Lancashire the coal trade is tolerably brisk, both for home consump-tion and exportation, and as greater facilities for transport are being offered, business will, doubtless, considerably increase. Most of the cotton mills pusiness will, doubtiess, considerably increase. Most of the cotton-mills working full time ensures an active trade in engine coal, which there is every prospect of being fully maintained. The business done in nearly all qualities of iron is large, bars in particular being in good request, whilst sheets, hoops, and plates are also in fair demand. Tin-plate makers are very busy, and prices are very firm, with an inclination to rise.

There is a pretty general agitation just now amongst colliers and iron-workers for an advance of wages, which tends very much to meattle trade.

workers for an advance of wages, which tends very much to unsettle trade, causing masters to be by no means anxious to enter into large contracts.

At the extensive collieries at Thorncliff and Westwood, belonging to Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., in what is known as the South York-Association. In Sheffield, the file-grinders—a large and rather powerful -have demanded an increase on the present prices. The masters body—nave demanded an increase of the present prices. The masters have determined to oppose the demand, on the ground that, owing to the competition in which they are engaged with the New England manufacturers, and the keen rivalry of the file-makers of the Zollverein, any advance on the present rates would operate injuriously for workmen as well as masters. At Hull, the Amalgamated Engineers have also given notice that an increase of 6d. per day will be expected. It is not unlikely that there will be severe struggles between the employers and employes, ending, as they generally do, to the injury of both, by the driving of trade into other localities, where strikes and lock-outs are happily unknown.

other localities, where strikes and lock-outs are happily unknown.

THE WIGAN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The enquiry into the deaths of the 30 men and boys killed by the fearful explosion of fire-damp at the Highbrooks Colliery, Ashton, near Wigan, on Jan. 23, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening, before Mr. Driffield, district coroner. Mr. Clark, mining surveyor to Sir Robert T. Gerard, expressed his opinion that the ventilation in the mine was ample, but Mr. Pickard, miners' agent, considered that on his inspection it was not sufficient. Mr. Higson, Government Inspector, was also examined, and in the course of his evivernment Inspector, was also examined, and in the course of his evi-

dence he said—

"I believe that there has been a sudden discharge of gas from the floor of the mine, which overpowered the ventilation, and rendered the air explosive. Various causes may be assumed as to the mode in which this gas was ignited. The lamps may have become heated, an teolisped, some of the men may have been trying to fire a shot or to smoke, but nothing has been discovered, so far as I know of, up to this time to show how it ignited. Admitting there might be sufficient ventilation to keep down the gas that gradually escaped from the workings of the mine, I believe there was not sufficient

ne any emergency that might arise. I think in a mine like the Arley well known for its treacherous character, there should always be an of air, and to ventilate all the weeklings a love of the should always be an

surplus to overcome any emergency that might arise. I think in a mine like the Arley Mine, which is so well known for its treacherous character, there should always be an abundant supply of air, and to ventilate all the workings a larger quantity is necessary than I found going through the pit. I believe the proprietors of the colliery would have made the pit perfectly safe had they had any knowledge of any danger." The ventic of the jury was—"The jury find that James Marsh and 99 others came to their deaths by an explosion of fire-damp at the Hightrooks Colliery, on Jan. 28, but by what means or by whom the gas was ignited there is no evidence to show. The jury are unanimous in stating that they are of opinion that the mine in which this caismity has happened has been properly conducted, and that there is no blame to be attached to the proprietors of the said colliery." A public meeting is to be hald next Monday to raise funds for the widows and orphans.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 15.—The Iron Trade of the district continues in about the same state as for the past few weeks, and there is not much likelihood of a change for the better until the Money Market assumes a more moderate tone. The furnaces, mills, and forges are, however, pretty actively employed in clearing off orders which makers have on hand. There are some good contracts still remaining to be executed, and fresh ones are being slowly received. Prices for all descriptions of iron are fairly maintained, and as really good Welsh iron is becoming more appreciated, both in the home and foreign markets, there is no anticipation of any reduction on present quotations; on the contrary, it is believed in some quarters that should quotations; on the contrary, it is believed in some quarters that should any large orders come in during the ensuing fortnight or three weeks, the probability is more in favour of an advance than a reduction. The trade for miscellaneous descriptions of manufactured iron is assuming a more important feature in the district. The only wonder is that this has not been the case long ago, as it is well known that South Wales possesses every facility for carrying on an extensive trade. Nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact that they have been, and are, in the habit of sending bars to Staffordshire and other districts, which are brought back again to Wales in a more refined form. The American trade is characterised with a certain degree of quietude, and but few orders have arrived; in fact, there is tain degree of quietude, and but few orders have arrived; in fact, there is no prospect of any improvement until the import duties question is settled. Business with South America looks more cheering, and there are hopes that the Chilian difficulty will soon be got rid of. According to the advices received from the East a good spring demand is expected on Indian account. A tolerably good trade is being done with the continental markets. There is a slight improvement in the demand on home account, and some of the orders now being given out for the home railways are expected to come to this district. For pig-iron the enquiry is nor so active as was the case a month ago, but prices remain about the same. The opinion expressed in previous reports that quotations would not further advance is being gradually verified, and it is evident that the market has reached its turning point. The Tin-plate Trade is characterised with much activity, and the demand for plates is such that orders could be booked at from 33s. to 34s. per box, at the works, for charcould be booked at from 33s. to 34s. per box, at the works, for char-coals IC, and other qualities in proportion; indeed, some parties predict that the prices will soon get up to 40s. The tin-plate works at Pont-moile, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), are likely soon to mone, belonging to the Loow vale company (Limited), are likely soon to be in full operation. One mill has already commenced, and the other is expected to begin shortly. There is a good continental demand for steam coal, and an average quantity is exported to the other foreign markets. The shipments of steam have increased, owing to the less boisterous state of the weather. During the past few days the local sale for house qualities has increased, in consequence of more seasonable weather, and the coasting demand continues good. coasting demand continues good.

At the Bristol and South Wales Wagon Company half-yearly meeting dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (as reported last week), with an addition of 2s, per share bonns, was declared, and the remuneration of the directors was incased from 3001. to 6001. per annum.

At the Gloucester Wagon Company meeting of directors an interim didend was declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1865, at the rate of 10 per cent.

Another instance of the recklessness of colliers as to their own and their fellow-workmen's lives has occurred at Aberdare. On Saturday last John fellow-workmen's lives has occurred at Aberdare. On Saturday last John Phillips, employed at Abergwawr Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Powell and Co., was charged before Mr. Fowler, stipendiary magistrate, with having broken one of the special rules by amoking in the inbye of the lamp-station, and having a lamp key in his possession. Mr. F. James prosecuted, and adduced evidence which fully proved the case against the defondant. Mr. Fowler said he regretted having to send the defendant to prison, but he felt that the interests of the defendant's tellow-workmen demanded that a fitting punishment should be meted out as a warning to himself and others against the committal of those offences which placed the lives of so many in jeopardy. The sentence was that defendant be committed for one month, with hard labour, Changes are about to take place in the management of some of the works belonging to the Ebba Wale. Commany (Limited), the precise nature of

Changes are about to take place in the management of some of the works belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), the precise nature of which has not yet transpired.

The following local bills have passed the standing orders:—Ely Valley, Newport (Monmouth) Borough Bill (promoted by the Great Western); Lianelly Railway and Harbour; Lipral Valley Railway (schension, &c.); Lipral Valley Railway and Ogmore Valley Railway Companies; Aberavon Local Board; Eriton Ferry Gas and Coke Consumers' Company. No appearance was entered in the unopposed case of the Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction Railway (capital). The Brynmawr Gas and the Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction Railway (managamation) petitions were postponed until Feb.;

For some time past there has been sanguine hopes that the blast-furnaces of Penydarran Works would be re-lit, but from present appearances there is no chance of that being realised. Hundreds of tons of the old

there is no chance of that being realised. Hundreds of tons of the old materials have been taken to Plymouth and melted, and it is rumoured that the mills are about to be taken down.

Mr. Richard James, confidential clerk to the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, at Cwmaron, has been presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain, of the value of 20 gaineas. The chair was occupied, and the presentation made by Mr. W. P. Struvé, manager of the works. The watch bore the following insertption:

"Presented by a few friends to Richard James, on his leaving Cwmavon for Stoke Works, February, 1866."

THE BOLINGET HILL MINING COMPANT.—A rather spirited paper war is being carried on in one of the Bristol newspapers respecting the prospects of this company. It appears that some few weeks since an advertisement appeared offering shares in the company at 7s. 6d. ench, parties wishing to purchase to apply to "Z." Post-office, Bristol. To this Mr. Janes Waiton, the secretary, replied, accusing "Z." of endeavouring to get shares at a nominal price, and stating that parties had applied to "Z." without receiving any reply, and that parties disposed to become interested in the company had refrained from purchasing in consequence of the advertisement, which, he added, the shareholder disclaimed any knowledge of. This letter called forth a rejoinder from Mr. W. Benson, stating that "Z." was a client of his, who had purchased a quantity of shares in the mine, and was desirous of seiling them at 7s. 6d. each. He (Mr. Benson) had sent Mr. F. H. Read to Mr. Waiton's office, off-ring in 500 shares at the above figure, with 1001, to deposit as a guarantee (Mr. Read not being a shareholder) that any contract he made would be duly carried out; but Mr. Waiton declined to purchase. In conclusion, Mr. Benson states that if Mr. Waiton, or the committee of the mine, "have any doubts as to the genuineness of my client's advertisement, let them call at my office on Monday, and I will enter into a contract to sell them 600 shares at the nominal price of 7s. 6d., and deposit 1001, to be handed to the Bristol Infirmary if the contract be not duly carried out by me, provided they will do likewise." To this Mr. Waiton replied that Mr. Read did not call on him on the day mentioned, and never offered 1001, deposit as a guarantee for 500 shares, that he had letters at his office to prove the assertions in his first letter, and that, aithough at all times willing to contribute to the infirmary, he must, as a man of business, and secretary of the Bolingey Hill Mine, decline Mr. Benson's calumnlous assertion as to his puffing it up, and conclude THE BOLINGEY HILL MINING COMPANY .- A rather spirited paper wa his surprise that that gentleman, as a man of business, nor the committee of the do not come forward and purchase the shares, if 7s. 6d. each is a mere nominal pri

In the Chancery suit instituted by Messrs, S. and W. Homfray against Messrs, R. Fothergill and W. H. Forman—all partners in the Tredegar Iron Company—a decision has been given in favour of Messrs, Homfray, Messrs, K. Fothergill and W. H. Forman—all partners in the Tredegar, Iron Company—a decision has been given in favour of Messrs. Homfray, who have been declared purchasers of Mr. Forman's 10½ shares at 16,375L, whilst an injunction has been granted against Mr. Fothergill in order to compel him give Messrs. Homfray the refusal before offering his 5½ shares to strangers. In the course of an elaborate judgment, the Vice-Chancellor (stuart) observed that the soft was instituted to obtain the assistance of the Court to restrain an alleged violation of an important clause in a Deed of Partnership. The true construction of this clause, as applied to the acts and conduct of the parties, is very difficult, and the duty of the Court is to construct it with a proper regard to the rights and benefits which it gives to each and all of the contracting parties. In cases of private partnership composed of a few individuals, as distinguished from joint-stock companies, clauses relating to a partial dissolution by a sale or transfer of shares are of vital importance. The introduction of any stranger to whom the caprice of one partner may sell and transfer his share might not provide disagreeshle consequences by a compulsory association with a stranger, but might disconcert and, perhaps, destroy a successful business. To the retiring partner, who wishes to sell his abares, the principal, if not the only, matter of importance, who wishes to sell his to obtain. But if, by contract, the continuing partners have a right of pre-emption, the great value and importance of that right must be recognised, and the Court will restrain the violation of it, and will in a proper case enforce its performance. Looking at the answer of the defendants and the evidence, it is plain they have two objects in view—one is to sell to a stranger, the other is to evade the plaintiff's positive right of pre-emption. The meeting of May 17, 1865, at which they set up the pretence of refusing to make any offer to the plaintiff's, was immediately followed by an pre-emption is, that they have not money to complete the purchase. But as this is a matter easily brought to the test, and as the defendant refuse to bring it to the test, the bears the appearance of a mere prefext. The right to limit a time for payment of the purchase-money affords a smillent protection. To refuse to give to the plaintiffs that to which they have a right, on the prefext that they are not able to exercise the right, and at the same time to refuse to employ the obvious means of putting the alleged inability to the test, is an injustice which the Court ought not to permit. His Hosour
coficulade that there must be a declaration that according to the true construction of
the classe of pre-emption in the pleadings mentioned, and having regard to the notice
of the defendant Forman, of May 11, 1805, and the proceedings at the meeting of May 17,
1885, the plaintiffs are extitled to be considered and declared the purchasers of the shared
of the said defendant, Forman, at the price of 16,3754, and decrees the same accordingly,
His Honour subsequently ordered that the principal and interest, at the rate of 5 per
cent. from May 11, 1865, must be paid in two months, the plaintiffs taking the profits
alions that time. An injunction was granted against the defendant Fothergill, and the
defendants were ordered to pay all the costs.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS .- The returns of the exports at outh Wales ports during the month of January and the correspond-

ionth of last year show the			
EXPORTS OF COAL.	January	, 1866.	January, 1865.
Cardiff	Tons 125,0	90 To	ns 122,590
Newport			
Swansea	33,6	74	. 48,434
Lianelly	4,7	12	. 7.013
SHIPMENTS COASTWISE.	January,	1866.	January, 1865.
Cardiff			
Newport	33,7	40	. 47,994
Swansea	11,2	26	. 14,787
Lianelly	6,8	46	. 12,748
dition to the above. Cardiff ex	ported during	I last month 9039	tone of fron an

In addition to the above, Cardiff exported during last month 9039 tons of iron and 5476 tons of patent fuel; Newport exported 6877 tons of iron; and Swansea exported 6856 tons of patent fuel. Of the iron exported from Newport, 3169 tons were sent to Alexandria. The quantity of ceal exported was unusually large, taking into consideration the unfavourable weather; and it is evident that the facilities of the port of Newport are being more appreciated by the steam coal proprietors. The succession of storms fully accounts for the decrease in the coasting shipments at all the ports. The increase in the exports from Cardiff indicates that there is an excellent demand for Abordare steam coal, more especially when it is taken into consideration that for a number of days during the month vessels could not venture to leave the port, owing to the bolsterous state of the weather.

COAL GAS SUPERSEDED.

There are innumerable small towns and villages throughout the king-dom which, owing to the difficulty and inconvenience of obtaining and distilling coal, are still without gas, either for heating or illuminating pur-poses, although its advantages are universally appreciated. The difficulty is now about to be removed, the Gas-Heat and Pure Light Company having hear projected with is now about to be removed, the Gas-heat and Pure Light Company having been projected, with a view to erect the necessary works and apparatus (which are very cheap and simple), and to lay mains for supplying gas in places where there is now no gas, and the inhabitants of which are desirous of the accommodation. It is claimed that the heat given out is fitted for application to the most intense metallurgical operations, upon either a large or small scale; and being instantly available by day or night, and entirely under control, it may also be most advantageously used for all domestic purposes. The pure and brilliant light, thoroughly free from sulphurous acid, ammonia, and bisulphide of carbon, is of universal application, and is available in the most isolated positions. It gives no more trouble than ordinary coal gas, and may be had in all situations where the latter cannot be obtained. latter cannot be obtained.

According to the invention of Mr. Isham Baggs, to the development of which the company will give the utmost attention, the manufacture of the gases is conducted by the most simple and economical means, and the costs of plant and of working is reduced to a minimum. One large gasholder and two small ones, with a less number of retorts (for the production of a given countries of minimum. notice and two small ones, with a less number of reforts (for the production of a given quantity of gas) than are generally required constitute the principal outlay. The combustible gases produced under the patents are hydrogen and carbonic oxide, and these are made exclusively from coke by the decomposition of water, for though iron is employed in effecting this decomposition, it is revivified and restored to the metallic state at every succeeding stage of the manufacture, and so on again and again ad infinitum, without waste and without removal from the retort, the hydrogen and carbonic oxide being generated separately, and passed into the gen and carbonic oxide being generated separately, and passed into the same gasholder for mixture and subsequent consumption; coke, therefore, and water are the only substances really consumed in the process. A ton of coal, in round numbers, will produce in the ordinary gas manufacture an average of 9000 cubic feet, but under these patents the coke is entirely consumed, and produces from only 13 cwts. no less than 40,000 cubic feet of gas. Now, 25 per cent., or one quarter the coke obtained—that is to

say, about 31 cwts. of coke to the ton of coal—is required as fuel for the furnaces under the existing system of gas-making.

Allowing even more than double under this system, then 40,000 cubic feet of gas are produced from a consumption of 1 ton of coke—13 cwts. inside and 7 cwts. outside the retort—it is, however, believed that the consumption will be less than this. Further, the labour of production is less than half that of the present system for a less number of retorts; those containing the iron are almost permanently closed. All processes of purification done away with, and consequently, no nuisances of any kind whatever result from the manufacture. The 40,000 cabic feet of gas above referred to a produced from 1 to of coke is explosively case explosively. ever result from the manufacture. And to observe the carbonic oxide gas exclusively. The quantity of hydrogen gas generated by the combustion of another ton ferred to as produced from 1 ton of coke is carbonic oxide gas exclusively. The quantity of hydrogen gas generated by the combustion of another ton of coke in the second or regenerative stage of the process of manufacture is far greater in volume than 40,000 cubic feet more, so that here again considerably more than 80,000 feet of the two combustible gases are produced from the combustion of every 2 tons of coke.

As intimately connected with the economical production of these gases under the present patents, it is of the highest importance, in a practical point of view, to consider the relative quantities of heat which they are capable of giving off in combustion when contrasted with coke (carbon). Carbon, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide, in combining with similar weights

capable of giving off in combustion when contrasted with coke (carbon). Carbon, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide, in combining with similar weights of oxygen, in the process of burning, give out carbon (coke), 24,240 units of heat; hydrogen, 34,462 units; and carbonic oxide, 36,876 units. (See Prof. Miller's "Chemistry," vol. I.)

It may also be observed that in all previous patents and experiments for the generation and use of these gases they are invariably obtained in a state of admixture with large volumes of nitrogen from atmospheric air, and other gases which greatly lower their inflammable and heat-producing power. Under Mr. Baggs's patents the gases are not mixed with nitrogen, but are absolutely pure, and can be burnt with or without an admixture of atmospheric air. But that there may be no subsequent disappointment, it is the joint intention of the promoters of this company and of their engineer, Mr. Tom A. Hedley, to construct, in the first instance, works upon a small scale, but yet of sufficient dimensions, to demonstrate the thorough practicability of the invention, and its immediate usefulness as a cheap and available source of intense and controlable heat, applicable to a variety of manufactures and useful purposes, and also eminently suitable as an ordinary medium of brilliant and economical illumination.

THE COAL TRADE IN AMERICA.—The particulars of last year's production of the extensive anthracite coal fields of Eastern Pennsylvania is of great interest to us. The returns of the various collieries add up to 9,488,395 tons of 2240 lbs. each—a decrease of about 500,000 tons when compared with 1884. The region to which the Reading Railroad is the outlet produced 3,835,176 tons, of which nearly three-fourths were carried to market over that road. The Lehigh region produced 2,291,017 tons. The Eakwanna region produced 3,341,185 tons, and the Shamokin 457,162 tons. The Eakwanna region produced 3,341,185 tons. Since the commencement of coal-mining operations in Pennsylvania, some 45 years ago, the enormous amount of 134,121,1349 tons of anthracite coal have been sent to market from the Pennsylvania mines. The bituminous coal indiced 1,334,465 tons, and in order to supply the demand for this kind of coal, although in the face of a high duty intended to be prohibitory, 685,032 tons of bituminous cost were imported. In 1820, when the coal trade of Pennsylvania began, the entire annual product was but 365 tons—1 tons day. Now a single railroad—the Philadelphia and Iteading—has brought to market 100,000 tons in a single week. The only limit to the production in 1865 was the absolute inability of the various roads and cannis to carry production in 1855 was the absolute inability of the various roads and canais to carry the coal from the mines, and the prospective trade of the authracite region in 1866 is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

SILVER ORES DECREASE IN VALUE ACCORDING TO DEPTH .- Prof. SALVES ORDERS DECREASE IN VALUE ACCORDING TO DEPTH.—Prof. Rowlandson, in an article in the San Francisco Mining Press, of Dec. 16, says—"In proof of the statement made by me years ago, and now emphatically repeated, that in silver mines, after passing through the uppermost bonarase, the ore sensibly decreases in value, may be adduced the returns from the following Nevada mines for the first and last quarters of the current year:—

		March quarter.						eptember quarter.				
	Tons.		Yield.		Value.		Tons.		Yield.		Value.	
Gould and Curry	9,041		\$52.78						\$34.45		\$423,326	
Savage	14,480		42.06		608,319	*****	6,695		39.81		266,544	
Chollar	11,000		40.00						36.43		162,619	
Potosi	9,088		38 90		308,120	*****	2,587		40.09		103,721	
Ophir	2,265		25.48		57,712		226		25.28			
Mexican	60		300.00		18,012		3,658		26.28		96,279	
Yellow Jacket	10,201		37.50		720,107		13,150		38.24		504,213	
Belcher	4,540	6.				*****	7,901		22.87			
Crown Point	1,048		84.83		36,331		1,267		81.04		44,404	
Imperial	6,397		81.47		201,334		7,119		46.70			
Empire	3,412						4,130		25.00		103,360	
Uncle Sam	150		30.72		4,608	*****	-		-		-	
	Savage	Gould and Curry 9,941 Savage . 14,489 Choilar 11,000 Potosi 9,888 Mexican 66 Yellow Jacket 10,201 Belcher 4,540 Crown Point 1,043 Imparial 6,397 Empire 3,412	Gould and Curry 9,041 Savage 14,480 Choliar 11,000 Potosi 9,988 Ophir 2,265 Mexican 66 Yellow Jacket 10,201 Beicher 4,5401 Crown Point 1,043 Imperiat 6,597 Empire 3,412	Tons. Tield.	Tons. Yield Tons. Yield Sey 78 Savage 9,041 \$52.78 Savage 11,090 40.90 Potost 9,088 33 90 Ophir 2,255 25.48 Mexican 65 300.90 Yellow Jacket 10,201 37.50 Selecter 4,540\footnote{4} 34.83 Imparlal 6,397 31.47 Empire 3,412 34.94 94.	Gould and Curry. 9,041 859:78 8477,183 Savage 14,430 43:06 688,319 Choliar 11,000 40:00 440,000 Potoal 9,688 33:90 308,120 Ophir 2,265 2648 57,712 Mexican 66 300:00 18,012 Yellow Jacket 10,201 37:50 729,107 Belcher 4,540\(\frac{1}{2}\) 60:05 314,180 Crown Point 1,043 38:93 36,331 Imparial 6,397 31:47 201,334 Empire 3,412 33:94 119,308	Tons. Tield. Value.	Tons. Tield. Value. Tons.	Tons. Tield. Value. Tons. Colling Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons. Savage Savage	Tons. Yield. Value. Tons. Yield.	Tons. Tield. Value. Tons. Yield. Solve Tons. Tield. Tons. Tield. Tons. Tield. Tiel	

Total 80,677 . \$40.97 . \$5,804,964 62,550 . \$35.13 \$2,226,562
It will be observed that a few mines in the above list exhibit a slight increase in the

value of the ore, with respect to which it may be remarked that it will be found generally in such cases that the superior and richer streaks of ore had not yet become exhausted, and also that the bulk of the ores extracted was from inconsiderable depths. In the Gould and Curry, however, it will be remarked that the decline in value amounts to nearly 30 per cent, and although more than one-third more weight was raised in the last, in place of the first, quarter, yet that greater quantity was insufficient to replace nearly 30 per cent., and although more than one-third more weight was raised in the it, in place of the first, quarter, yet that greater quantity was insufficient to replace ioss occasioned by the decadence in quality, the lesser quantity during the first arrer realising more by \$53,000."

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market generally continues dull; but a slight improvement has been noticed, arising most probably from transactions in connection with the fortinghtly settlement, which took place on Wednesday. The chief business of the week appears to have been in Chortales (Gold), a large number of shares having changed hands. The first remittance of gold was received on Monday, consisting of 1093 czs., which created a further demand and advance in price; but a reaction has since taken place, and shares have receded.

WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON ARE less active, although some enquiries have taken place, end-through some enquires have taken place, end-through some enquires have taken in request, whilst East Baskers are more quiet.—Wheal Buskers have been enquired for, but since receded.—East Calre Bleas are sought for all buyers prices.—Therchorrs continue duil, and but little noticed.—Nasoules of firmer at less at nominal figures.—SOUTH CONDURATOR SHARE MOULE OF THE MANULES AND ARE SHARE SH

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—There has been rather more business doing, but still the market is far from active for British mines, with the exception of a demand for Wheal Bassets, East Grenville, and South Darren. Chontales Gold and Silver Company's shares have been dealt in very largely up to 3½ prem. This price, no doubt, tempted some parties to take their profits, and other parties to take a liberty with the shares, and sell a few more than they really possess. This is all fair enough, under certain circumstances, and must, of course, be left to the judgment of the operators, and if the real shareholders allow themselves to be frightened into selling their shares they will, by-and-bye, see the fallacy of their doing so. I do not think I am speaking incorrectly by stating that the result of this company's working is almost unprecedented, and tends to establish the reputation of Capt. Paul as a manager, in whose opinion and promise the shareholders may confidently rely. Although Capt. Paul, with a few miners, have only been at the mines a short time, gold to the amount of 3200f. has been received at the office, and was produced at the meeting of shareholders on the 16th. This is the best proof, after all, of the immense richness of these mines. From the first formation of the company, I have always expressed my utmost confidence in the property and the statements of Capt. Paul, the manager, and still believe it is destined to become the most valuable gold property in the world, and the shares are now extremely cheap, and well worth buying. The shares in the lifeLinusis Cotlems, soon command a good premium, as early dividends from actual profits may be fairly looked forward to. The Imperiate Weish Latze Quanky Contrany's (Limited) prospectus, and the allottment has been made in accordance with the terms stated in the prospectus, and the allottment has been made in accordance with the terms stated in the prospectus, and the allottment has been prospectuses are now being issued; the particulars contained therein are w From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:-There has been rather more busines

A similar company is now on the tapis, which will meet with great favour from the public when the particulars are known.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The improvement which is manifest on the Stock Exchange markets has reached the Mining Exchange, and the needless fears entertained for a few weeks past are being quieted. Mining shares have, as far as price is concerned, reached a very low ebb; however, when the reaction fairly sets in, investors in British mines will be amply repaid for the past quietude. Foreign mines have lately occupied more of the attention of the public than for some years past. Cuox-rales, in particular, seem to have a great 'cal of favour. Of course, all mining is apecuiative (and what is not?), and the future alone can determine the real value of this and other like concerns. British mines hr se been for a season lost sight of, but only, in my opinion, to come more prominently before the public. East Caradon, West Sharp Tor, East Gravellie, Clifford, Great Vor, West Caradon, Bryn Gwlog, Chiverton, South Callington, South Darren, East Lovell, and many others, are at a point which, for investment or speculation, they are very desirable. The reports from the Stock Exchange exhibit great improvement, and the financial companies show recovery, as well as raliways, and most other securities. Chept Forcher AD Monliller of Enolando has maintained its price better almost than any other financial company during the unfavourable period through which we have passed, and the future of this company is predicted by some to be one of startling success, and by others the security is held to be of a highly apeculative character. The success of the promoters of the Hotzkrunum is gradifying, and the best wishes of everybody are theirs. Many, very many, securities now offer for investment or speculation which promise great profit.

From Mr. Lellan:—The improvement which I last week spoke of as

From Mr. Lelran:-The improvement which I last week spoke of as From Mr. Lelean:—The improvement which I last week spoke of as characterising the stock and share markets generally continues, and the check which I anticipated would be given to the speculators who had been for some time bearing down prices by, among other things, the bruilting about of very exaggerated, and, in some cases, wholly faise, rumours of commercial and trading disasters, and the involvement of sondry banks and financial companies in the alleged failing concerns, has been realised even enrier than I anticipated; for although there are a few who—having been freely selling what they never had, but have now to buy—are using all their efforts to depress prices, the "bear" family are, with these exceptions, crawling away, casting many a surly look behind them, notwithstanding that they have been so long battening upon what they managed to take away from others. During the week there has been a gradual advance in prices, the result chiefly of the better feeling and increased confidence that exists amongst the investing public. The rate of discount in the open market is still high, being only a fraction under the Bank minimum; but as this is caused by the requirements of a sound and healthy trade and commerce, it occasions no concern.

The Bank has been recovering a fair quantity of the gold it had been parting with; the still high, being only a fraction under the Bank minimum; but as this is caused by the requirements of a sound and healthy trade and commerce, it occasions no concern. The Bank has been recovering a fair quantity of the gold it had been parting with; the Bank of Franch can be end only the like thing; and that the Bank of Frankfort have reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. All the money markets, indeed, are looking well, and a pretty general impression exists of a greatly improved condition of things within the next three or four weeks. In mining shares a tolerably active business has been done during the week, and, in a few cases, at higher prices, sometimes the result of an improvement in the mines, sometimes the result only of a stronger disposition in the public to buy—a disposition which must increase, as it is seen that mining ness has been done during the week, and, in a few cases, at higher prices, sometimes the result of an improvement in the mines, sometimes the result only of a stronger disposition in the public to buy—a disposition which must increase, as it is seen that mining shares are never liable to the extreme fluctuations that most other shares are liable to, and which is sometimes so disastrous to holders who are obliged to realise, and especially as it becomes known that there are mines which may be bought into with perfect asiety, and with the certainty of realising larger dividends than any other description of investment pays. There has been a good demand for North Treskerby, Wheal Buller, Great North Laxey, Great Laxey, East Laxey, East Caradon, Clifford, Wheal Grentille, East Cara Brea, West Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, Great South Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, East Grenville, West Caradon, Rosewarne Consols, Central Snallbeach, St. John del Rey, and Chontaies. The insat-named mine has been selling pretty freely, at 4% to 4%—that is, 3½ to 3% pm.; the intelligence brought by the West India Mail as to the arrival of the machinery, and, still more, the 1000 case, of gold remitted, having confirmed the favourable impression previously existing as to the real value of the property. The variations in price within the last day or two have been occasioned by certain market operations. Some of our own mines continue to improve, and thus to justify and sustain the confidence that had been created in them. Great Laxer, the shareholders in which may be well satisfied without any further improvement for some time to come, becomes richer and richer. Surely the shares, instead of selling at about 21t., should be selling at 30t. at least, and they would be so if the public generally could be brought to look into the details of the undertaking. I am glad to be able again to speak favourably and encouragingly of Maudlin, where they are working for a great prize, and one to which their patience and perseverance fairly entitle them. It

short time, at a considerable rise. East Providence is also improving, and East Laxex and Great North Laxex still more. This isle of Man is opening in a wondrous way, and will yield great weath to those who are wise enough to "take Time by the forelock," and place themselves in a position to participate in it. Central Snatificate and Great South Chivernov are both progressing fairly towards that most gratifying point to the shareholder—a profitable one. The ground in both continues favourable for working, and everything indicates the approach towards rich lodes. The shares in both are very cheep. I would say to all who favour this communication with a reading—Do not delay your purchases, but be sure to make them upon reliable advice.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following — W. SUMMER, Manchester.—Improvements in machinery and apparatus employed in sating tubes and other articles. Jan. 19 [casting metals. Jan. 20. W. THOMAS, Dadley, Worcester.—Improvements in machinery for making moulds for W. JEFRIES, West Browwich, Stafford.—Improvements in pudding-furnaces and enting-furnaces and other reveterating furnaces used in the manufacture of iron and

W. JEFFRIEG.

W. BEFRIEG.

Jan. 22.

P. W. BENNITT, Oldbury, Worcester.—An improvement or improvements in heating.

Provinces for smelting, puddling, melting, and annealing metals, or for the manufacture (ores and other substances. Jan. 27. remaces for smelting, puddling, melting, and anneading metals, or for the manufacture glass. Jan. 22.

A. B. CHILDS, 481. New Oxford-street. — Improvements in machinery for crashing LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following: —

T. T. Lockey, Sutton, Lancaster.—Improvements in and connected with copper. usg. 14.

LETTERS PATENT have teen assets. Improvements in and connected with copper. Aug. 14.

W. Unwin, Sheffield.—Improvements in the manufacture of iron. Sept. 25.

T. S. Nicklin, of the firm of W. Meilington and Co.—Improvements in puddling, heating, and other reverberatory furnaces used in the manufacture of iron and steel, and for other purposes. Dec. 6.

H. A. Bonneville, Farls, and 38, Forchester-terrace, Bayswater.—Improvements in the manufacture of steel and purified iron, and in apparatus used therein. Dec. 21.

R. A. Brooman, 166, Fieet-street.—Improvements in the manufacture of cast-steel and cast-iron, and the manufacture of a mixed metal. Aug. 18.

G. Robinson, Dial Ironworks, Kingswiniord, Stafford.—Improvements in moulds for casting metallic pless, retorts, and other articles. Aug. 29.

SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—
Cutting and shaping metals, making nails, &c., 4d.; converting cast or pig iron into wrought-iron or steel, 2s.; iron forgings, 10d.; manufacture of steel and homogeneous iron, 4d.; manufacture of iron and steel, 4d.; treating metals and metallic ores, 10d.; puddling, heating, and other furnaces, 4d.; roiling metals, 10d.

L. De Fontainemerau.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL AND HOMOGENEOUS IRON.—The essence of Maker Active of the second of the second of the second of the invention of Mr. Robert Mushet, of Cheltenham, consists in refining or purifying melted pneumatised pig-iron or cast-iron by the joint action of the pneumatic blast, and that of successive eliminations, by means of the said pneumatic blast, of the carbon and manganese, and of the carbon, manganese, and titanium, of repeated doses of spiegeleisen, or of spiegeleisen and titanic pig-metal, jointly added to melted pneumatised decarbonised pig-iron or cast-iron.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL .- According to the invention of Mr. Galy-MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—According to the invention of Mr. Galy-Cazalat, which has recently undergone certain modifications, it is now proposed to decarbonise the iron completely, adding 10 per cent. of cast-iron, No. 1, as an economical way of restoring the necessary amount of carbon. To secure homogeneousness, he finds that the simplest and most effectual plan is to keep the metal in a state of fusion for at least fifteen minutes. To get rid of the bilistering—hitherto effected by a tedious and costly process—he simply covers the top of the article cast (say a piece of ordnance) with an iron cap, strongly keyed down to the frame. By means of a tube in the cap he introduces into it a small quantity of powder, made up of 80 parts of salipetre and 20 of carbon. The liquid mass ignities the powder, and a quantity of gas is generated, sufficiently powerful to produce a great and sudden pressure on the metal, capable of forcing out every bisiter.

The ATMA, POOR COMPER JOHN.

TREATING POOR COPPER ORES.—As an improvement upon the ordinary process of treating cupreous pyrites by the humid way, as practiced at Newcastle, Mostyn, and elsewhere, Mr. F. Claudet, of Coleman-street, proposes to proceed thus—The residual oxide of iron when thrown out of the tanks after lixiviation is generally too wet to be immediately used; when this is the case it is spread out on a floor, in order that part of the water may expected. or If more convenient, expering may be dried by heat and mixed the tanks after lixiviation is generally too wet to be immediately used; when this is the case it is spread out on a floor, in order that part of the water may evaporate, or if more convenient, e portion may be dried by heat and mixed again with the wet ore, so as to reduce the proportion of water contained to about 15 per cent. In this state, although moist, it does not wet the hand, can be easily passed through a sieve, and is fit to mix with the powdered hydraulic cement. To every 20 cwts. of the above he adds about 1 cwt. of Portland cement (but he does not corine himself strictly to these proportions), and incorporates the two thoroughly together by turning them over and over on a flat surface or mixing floor, and finally passing the mixture through a sieve. After the cement has been properly worked up with the exide of iron it is ready for moulding and compressing; this may be effected in various ways. He employs a cast-iron framework, so divided as to contain a suitable number of hollow spaces and over on a flat surface or paved floor, and the prepared mixture shoveled intended to be made, which he prefers should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in. \times 6 in. This framework is laid down on a flat surface or paved floor, and the prepared mixture shoveled into and over the hollow spaces, and pressed well into them by ramming with a beavy wooden block, or otherwise by strong pressure, so as to fill them as compactly as possible. The excess of ord is cleared off the surface and the frame lifted up, when the bricks, which are slightly tapered, detach themselves and remain on the ground. They will already be found to process sufficient consistence to admit of their being carried away to the drying-floor, and at the end of a few days, according to the size of the bricks, they will have set very firmity, and be dry enough to charge into the blait-furance, and be employed precisely in the same way as ordinary iron ores. On a large scale all this could be performed by machinery. In the first place by the employment

Messrs. Worssam and Evans, for treatment of peat as a fuel, and for illuminating purposes, it is proposed to employ a machine which consists, first, of a rotary horizontal circular table of iron of great strength, having a number of boxes in the table in the form of a brick; each box is lined with metal plates, finely perforated, each box having a piston or plunger, with a perforated top and wheel at the bottom. This plunger runs on a circular inclined tramway, in the form of a horizontal screw, and as the table revolves the plungers rise and fall in the boxes, and are pulled down by the cams. Each box is provided with a perforated cover, which sides off and on, with a wheel attached to its upper surface, which works in a fixed cam, as the table rotates. The horizontal circular table is firmly held in its position by powerful slide brackets, each provided with rollers, placed in opposition to all counter movements. The under rollers support the table by a rim, which is again pressed on from above by the upper rollers; there are also side rollers to the brackets, to keep the table in ateady working gear while it rotates. A pulping and feeding apparatus is fixed over the boxes. It consists of an iron cylinder, with a vertical shaft, with knives attached, placed at angles, so that as the knives move round the fibres of the pertacted forced through the different plates, and then broken up, and the whole body of the materials is well reduced to a pulp; it is then propelled downward by an eccentric feed motion into the boxes of the horizontal table. The covers close by means of an upper cam, and the table is moved by steam or other motive power, with suitable gear; as the table revolves the plungers respectively raise up the circular inclined tramway, and gradually compresses the peak, and force out the contained water througy the perforations, the pressure being completed, the boxes pass consecutively under the cam and opening, the plungers or pistons then rise over a sudden incline and force out the compressed bloc Messrs. Worssam and Evans, for treatment of peat as a fuel, and for illu-

means the boxes are re-nice, covers closed, and the rotation of the the tables continued. PUMPS.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Honoré Maury, which consists in thus constructing pumps:—Upon two hollow columns, which serve as the suction and discharge pipes of the pump, he mounts a horizontal cylinder, the interior of which is in communication with the interior of columns. mounts a horizontal cylinder, the interior of which is in communication with the interior of each of the hollow columns. Within the cylinder a drum is caused to rotate on horizontal axes. This drum is always in contact at one point with a longitudinal packed rib on the inner surface of the cylinder, which shuts off direct communication between two hollow columns; the drum is not in contact with the cylinder at any other point, but carries four or other number of spring pistons, which, as the drum rotates, bear against the inner surface of the cylinder. These pistons are fitted in pairs at diagonally opposite points of the drum, each pair being connected by a tube passing through the axie of the drum. A spring is fitted behind each piston, and keeps it in contact with the surface of the cylinder. As the pistons in their revolutions approach the longitudinal rib before mentioned they recode into the drum until they have passed it, the corresponding piston being forced out on the opposite side. The cylinder is closed at each end by a plate; one of the plates is pistons in their revolutions approach the longitudinal rib before mentioned they recede into the drum until they have passed is, the corresponding piston being forced out on the opposite side. The cylinder is closed at each end by a plate; one of the plates is formed with an aperture and stuffing-boxes to receive the axis of the drum, and the other plate has on its inner face a socket to receive the other end of the axis, The plates are fixed to the cylinder by bolts, India-rabber or other washers being interposed to make the closing hermetic. The inner face of each plate has an annular groove filled with leather, for the ends of the drums to bear against. The cylinder is formed with two openings near its upper part for use in priming or starting the pump when required. These openings are closed hermetically by plates. One of the hollow columns is in communication with the well, and each column is formed with a socket to receive a pipe when required. Where the liquid had to be raised from a great depth, lefts the column in which it is raised with a valve to prevent the return of the liquid. The action is this:—The drum with the pistons being caused to rotate by a crank handle in connection by toothed gearing with the axis of the drum, or in any other convenient manner, the pistons produce a vacuum in the first column, the liquid rises therein, so arrived by the pistons round the upper part of the cylinder. nient manner, the pistons produce a vacuum in the first column, be liquid rises therein, is carried by the pistons round the upper part of the cylinder, and enters the other column, from which it may be led to any desired point. The action of the pump may be reversed, so that the d'scharge-pipe becomes the suction-pipe, and vice versa.

THE TIN STANDARDS .- A further reduction of 2s. per cwt. was announced on Monday, the standards now being—Common, 82s.; superior common, 83s. Ine, 84s.; and superior fine, 85s. It appears that the announcement of the approaching laie of Banca has caused considerable gloom, the market being already overstocked.

ale of Manca has caused considerable gloom, the market being airway overstocked.

The South Frances and West Basset case, we suppose, will be now settled in a few days. From communications received we find many of the South Frances adventurers are still of opinion that it would have been better to have accepted the fifer made by the West Basset adventurers in February, 1837 (into years ago,), to adopt the line of boundary then proposed by Mr. Marriott, the representative of the lord of the mine.—West Briton. - West Brite

From Russian America, we learn that large strata of auriferous minerais have been discovered in those northern latitudes by the American working party sent out to construct the telegraph that is to connect three continents. It is asserted that the Californian ore is less pure than the new treasure trove. The annual yield of gold in Siberis, it may be added, amounts to about 22,000,000 roubles,

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF WALES.

A highly interesting lecture, upon the Resources of Wales, has recently been delivered at the Royal Institution, Swannea, by the Rev. Dr. REES. After referring to the attractions of its accuracy, the salubrity of its air and water, and the water, and when of the productions of its occurs, the salubrity of its air and water, and the water, and when of the productions of its colors, and the water of the productions of its colors, and the water of the productions of the colors of the production of the productions of the colors of the production of t

Lieweilyn, in a book prolished in the year 1768, says that the fron manufactured then in Wales was scarcely sufficient to make ploughshares and shoes for the horses. When coke came into general use instead of charcoal, and steam instead of water power, to furnish biast for the furnaces, an impetius was given to from smelting, and it has ever since rapidly progressed. We find that the entire produce of all the furnaces in Giamorganshire in the year 1766 was only 16,304 tons of pig-fron; in 1820 it amounted to 49,380 tons; in 1830 to 81,256 tons; in 1840 to 132,002 tons; in 1846 to 245,816 tons; and in 1856 to 43,836 tons.

ganshire in the year 1796 was only 16,304 tons of pig-iron; in 1820 it amounted to a9,980 tons; in 1846 to 31,325 tons. In 1846 to 343,616 tons; and in 1864 to 481,822 tons. The progress of the works in the adjoining counties during the same period was somewhat similar. There are at present in the Principality 22 fronworks, with 211 furnaces, 141 of which are in blast, and their total produce of pigriron in the year 1864 was 988,729 tons; connected with these works there are 39 forges and mills, containing 1413 pudding furnaces, and 164 rolling mills. More than four-fifths of the total quantity of rails amoually exported from Great Britain are manufeatured in South Waies, and shipped at Newport, Cardiff, Swanses, and Lianelly; large quantities of rails and other descriptions of manufactured iron are also sent by rail from Waies to Liverpool for shipment.

Another branch of British industry, of which Wales has almost the entire monopoly, is copper smelting, which was commanced at Neath as early as the year 1584. This, like iron smelting, oas progressed from age to age until it has attained the present gignantic scale on which it is carried on: 7008 tons was the estimated annual amount of copper smeltied, in the sountry from British and foreign ores about the commencement of the present century. The annual production amounted to 28,000 tons in the year 1845. In that year the heavy and restrictive duty imposed upon copper ore was removed; in consequence of that the copper trade extended rapidly. The present annual production in the United Kingdom is about 50,000 tons, 43,000 of which is smelted in Swansea and the surrounding district, from Port Talbot on the east to Perabry on the west. The copper trade has always been less fluctuating than the fron trade, and consequently the populations dependent upon it are less exposed to privations and unfavourable changes than those of the iron districts. Wales has nearly monopolised the manufactories in the world are situate in the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Carma

BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED). HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, BABROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE.

BARNUT-IN-FURNESS, LANUASHIRE,
BEANCH OFFICES,
No. 2, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER,
No. 73, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
No. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON,

NO. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON, DIRECTORS.

HIS GFACE tHE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—CHAIRMAN, LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENDISH, M.P. HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Esq., M.P. WILLIAM CURREY, Esq.
FREDERICK LITID NICHOLL, Esq.
JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
SECKETARY—FRADES T. Rolls, Esq.
MANAGER—J. T. Smith, Esq.

This company was originally formed for the manufacture of steel under the Bessemer process, from the furnaces of Messrs. Schnelder, Hannay, and Co. The company have since arranged for the transfer to them, on the lat January, 1866, of the Hemstite Iron Ore Mines and Furnaces belonging to that firm. In addition to the supply of iron ore and hemstite pig-iron, fand the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres and

axies.
Plates for shipbuilding, boilers, girders, bridges, and roofs.
Bars, angles, guns, and forgings of every description in steel.

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Completely registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £40,000, in 2000 shares of £30 each.

Deposit on application £5 per share, and £5 on allotment.

It is not expected any further calls will be required, as certain and regularly increasing returns of ore will be made immediately after the erection of machinery and the drainage of the mine commences.

Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction or delay.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Egq., Manchester (Director of the Devon Wheal Lopes Mining Company, Limited).

E. HARVEY WADGE, Esq., F.G.S., Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock (Director of the

E. HARVEY WADGE, Large,
Devon Wheal Lopes).

Devon Wheal Lopes).

BAROLD EVANS, Eaq., Edge Vale, Liverpool.

H. J. HARVEY, Esq., Church-street, Liverpool.

REDERICK ROOK E. Esq., Southville-crescent, Bedminster.

OSMOND RHODES, Esq., Potter Newtown. near Leeds.

BANKERS—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, St. Austell.

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

SECRETART—Int. Charlies Gibson.

SECRETART—Int. Charlies Gibson.

OFFICES,—ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET, MANCHESTER.

The mines comprised in the property of this company were worked some years since for tin, and subsequently for china-clay, and were known as the Great Wheal Bonny Tin Mines. With inadequate power and the imperfect machinery then in use they made considerable remunerative returns from tin alone, wholly irrespective of the clay produce, even at the then extremely low prices for tin ore. The present company purpose immediately erecting powerful engines, the most modern and approved mechanical contrivances, and engaging the best men that can be procured for every department.

The mines are situated in the very centre of the most ancient and celebrated of one of Cornwall's most remunerative tin districts, at the bead of the Goss Moor Stream Tin Work, whence tin (undoubtedly washed from the backs of these lodes by some tremendous convulsion of nature) to the amount of millions sterling, have been raised for many generations. The locality is now celebrated for its produce of china-clay. At the time of the mines suspension the china-clay works on this sett were yielding large profits at a very trifling outlay, but suffered from the loss of the water drained by the mine, and which was required for washing and bleaching purposes at the surface. In consequence also of the great expenditure which the erection of new and improved machinery to develope the mine would have involved, it was decided that, for a time, operations should be stopped, and the china-clay works only presecuted, this being the only reason why the mines still into abeyance, and cannot again recur.

A perusal of the reports will fully explain the nature of the strata and lodes. The mines are in the same geological information, are surrounded by and adjoin the celebrated Great Wheal Beam, Goonbarrow Rocks and Treverbyn, South Beam, and other rich tin mines, which have yielded large profits.

The great value of parellel lodes has been recently shown in the immense returns of in from the Great Wheal Vor

the above facis, and has been corroborated by all the mining talent the promoters could command.

In addition to the reports obtained at different times from the best mining authorities in Cornwall, the directors have obtained special surveys and reports from Mr. Jehu Hitchins, of London; Capt. Charles Thomas, of the celebrated Dolcoath Mines; Capt Edwards, manager of the Great Wheal Busy Mines; Mr. Sampson, mineral agent to Sir J. Graves Sawle, Bart.; Capt. Pope, manager of the famous Wheal Basset; Capt. Vivian, manager of the celebrated Crenver and Wheal Abraham: Capt. Joseph Jewell, agent to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; Capt. Hancock, manager of the Great Polgooth Tin Mines; of Mr. Henry James, mineral surveyor, Redrut; Mr. Brenton Symons, mineral surveyor, Truro, and many others (whose full reports may be had on application), and from miners who were employed in the mine during the last working. Their unanimous teatimony is that the lodes are rich for tin of a superior quality, and calculated to make grain tin; that the mine may be worked for an almost unlimited period, without any failure in the quantity of ore ground; and that the thorough development of the lodes by proper machinery will secure large profits to the shareholders. This estimate is farther borne out by the fact that a great number of persons in the neighbourhood are anxious to take shares in the undertaking.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from Messrs. Hanvay and Co., Financial Agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchestor.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

allotment.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. are requested by the Secretary to announce that the SHARE
LIST will be CLOSED on the 20th inst. Intending applicants, therefore, are recommended to send in their applications without delay, or they may otherwise be too late
to secure allotment, which cannot be guaranteed.

Messrs. H. and Co. once more take the opportunity of recommending the shares of
this company, as offering a good, sound investment, which will, in their opinion, prove
immensely profitable to those who embark in it.

Clarence Chambers, Manchester, Feb. 9, 1866.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND OPENED for the TEANSACTION of BANKING BUSINESS in LONDON on the 10th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), and at the St. Jamee's branch, 14, Waterico-place, Pali-mail.

Subscribed capital £2,100,000 0 0
Paid-up capital £2,100,000 0 0
Paid-up capital £2,200,000 0 0
Reserve fund £25,452 6 2

Number of shareholders, 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the head office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS at INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as savertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The AGENCY of COUNTEY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PINCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and

vate, is undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and

(vidends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.)
CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soon

as arrangements can be made.

The OFFICERS of the BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of

The OFFIGEROUS HERE THE TENDENCY OF THE STREET OF THE Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the head office, and at St. James's branch.

By order of the Directors,
A. ROBERTSON Joint General E. ATKINSON Managers.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS SEEKING to INVEST in bona fide MINES.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—MESSES. TREDINNICK AND CO. of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as the eligibility of all bond fde investments. A selected list forwarded on application

M ESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 73, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"TEB CITY HIVE."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining. Price 1d

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST HUEL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 10th day of February inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Samuel Higgs the Younger, a creditor and also a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such coatributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, our or before the 24th day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, this solicitor, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwail

(Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY, ROWOLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, of 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middleex (Agents for the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 14th February, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries: Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY,—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 7th day of February inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stanzaries, by Francis Pryor, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Monday, the 28th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 22d day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents.

S. T. G. DOWING, Redrath

(Solicitor for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 9th February, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the cause of Matthews v. Square and Others, dated respectively the 11th day of November last and the 1st day of December last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February Inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

15 (811ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Richard Tredinnick;
20 (861ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Ashfield C. Hope; and
2 (861ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Ashfield C. Hope; and
2 (861ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Elibit Square;
Of and in the said MINE.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro
Agent for John Rule Daniell, Camborne, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 18th February, 1866.

IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON MR. J. R. WALLACE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of March, 1866, at Mr. Bennett's, Green Dragon Hotel, Workington, at Six o'clock in the sevening, all those compact, complete, and well-built HRONWOKKS, on the Quay, Workington, together with the whole of the MACHINERY, FIXTURES, TOOLS, and APPARATUS as they now stand, ready to be put at once into operation.

put at once into operation.

The tenure of the property is practically equivalent to freehold, being only subject to a small annual ground rent.

REAM ENGINE STEAM HAMMER

The tenure of the property is practically equivalent to freehold, being only subject to a small annual ground rent.

The MACHINERY comprises a powerful BEAM ENGINE, STEAM HAMMER (Condie's patent), shingling helve, trams of roils for puddled bar and merchant iron, with the necessary furnaces for producing from 120 to 150 tons of tron per week. So far as locality is concerned, the works could not possess greater facilities, being in the immediate vicinity of the works of four hematite iron ore smelting companies; while coal, rail, and water transit are on the spot.

The premises may be readily adapted to other purposes in which space and steam power are required.

For particulars and orders to inspect, apply to Messrs, Armstranson and Millburns, solicitors, Workington; to Messrs. Dopp and Son, Ironfounders, also of Workington; or to J. R. Wallace, Auctioneer.—Museum, Feb. 6, 1866.

BANGOR—THE TANYBWICH SLATE QUARRY, in close proximity to the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries, and forming one of the four Bangor Siate Quarries.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday. March 13, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, THE TANYBWLCH (BANGOR) SLATE QUARRY, situate about two miles from Bangor, in the parish of Lianlicehid, in the county of Carnarvon, in close proximity to the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries, and yielding slate fully qual in quality, and commanding the same price in the market. The quarry may be aimost termed a maiden quarry, the workings having been only opened sufficient to prove the quality of siate and the quantity inexhaustible. Most satisfactory reports have been obtained from the engineers of the Penrhyn and of the Lianberis Quarries, both agreeing that the quarry is a valuable property, and when more fully opened will yield a large revenue.

There are three distinct veins of slate, viz.—red, blue, and green. The blue has been thoroughly proved, and the whole that has been raised has been sold at the same prices as the Pernhyn slates. There is a good road from the quarry to the quary or to the railway, and slates are delivered to either place, at a charge of 3s. 6d. per ton. Coals are delivered to the quarry at 17s, per ton. The workings have been sunk to a depth of quawrds of 60 ft., and the slate from the deep is raised by a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 30-horse power, with BOILER, and winding gear; the engine also works the pumps for draining the quarry. The extent of the holding is about 30 acres, and is held on lease at a fixed rent of £30 per annum, and 1-14th royalty. There is a farm-house and outbuildings, grazing land, and some outages. The openings have been judiciously made and well placed for conomical working, and there is plenty of room for the destris. Labour is abundant.

To be viewed by application to Mr. Williams, Upper Bangor, the resident manager. Particulars may be obtained of 6. A. CAER, Eng., 3. Adeiadie-piace, London-ordinge; of Messrs, Vizand and Anserie, solicitors, 55, Lincoin's Inn-fields, the P

COENWALL—WEST WHEAL JANE TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Kes, about four miles from Trore, and within a mile of the far-famed Gwennap district.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD beg to announce that the above property was NOT SOLD at the recent Auction, and they are now instructed to DISPOSE OF THE SAME BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Particulars and terms of Messrs. WINSTANLER and HORWOOD, auctioneers, surveyors, and estate agents, 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES

FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, VALUABLE IRONWORKS, stoated three miles from the Kidwelly station, on the main line of the South Waics Railway, and five miles from the excellent barbour of Berry Port, Carmarthenshire, with which there is direct communication by railway and canal. The ironworks comprise TWO SMELTING FURNACES for pig-iron, capital BLAST ENGINE, 120 horse power, cast house, and refleries. The mining, coal, and other works comprise PUMPING, WINDING, and HYDRAULIC ENGINES, surface railways and tramways, pits, levels, and underground roads. Among the moveable effects are barges, wagons, trams, cranes, foundry and minera' tools. There are workmen's cottages, with convenient manager's house, office, and shop.

The mineral ground extends under nexry 1750 acres, and comprises twenty veins of coal, having an aggregate thickness of 57 ft., and various rich courses of ironstone. The coal is of the free ourning class of anthractice, specially valuable for from making and steam purposes. The freehold of the above 750 acres, which would let for about £1 per acre for agricultural purposes, can be purchased if wished.

For further particulars, apply to the Messrs, Watts, land agents, Rolls Chambers, 89, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

VALUABLE GRANITE SETT QUARRY, IN THE COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE, together with the WORKING PLANT, TRAMWAY, SMITHS SHOPS, OFFICE, and APPURTENANCES of a VALUABLE SETT QUARTY, situate in the Parish of LLANELHAIRN, in the County of CARNARVON, one mile from the sea coast. The lease is for 60 years, from the 12th day of rebruary, 1864, and is subject to the very low royalty of 3d, per ton.—For further particulars, apply to Marsland and Addleshaw, Royal Insurance-buildings, King-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MOELFRA SLATE AND NLAB QUARRY, with its FLANT and MACHINERY, a new MANAGER'S HOUSE, COTTAGES, &c. The property is situate about five miles from PORT MADOC, CARNARYONSHIRE. The Welsh Coast Railway passes within four miles of the quarry, to which a tramway may be made at a small expense, as the proprietors of several quarries will join in the outlay (a preliminary pian and estimate has been made). By means of this tramway markets will be opened for the slate and slab at several ports. The quarry has been proved to contain an aimost unlimited quantity of slate and slab, and the works are so far advanced that a profitable return may shortly be looked for. The lease has over 90 years to run, and the rogatiles are moderate.—
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgate-treet, Back E. C. to when standards in the standard of the standard For further particulars, apply to William Robertson, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgat-street, Bank, E.C., to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Monday, the 5th March

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, a VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in the CROSIER VALLEY. It is about six miles from Port Madoc, and the Port Madoc Railway runs within a few yards of it. There are two quarries on the estate, one of which has been partially opened, and the royalties of another now at work will be sold with it. The surface of the estate does not belong to the vendors, but the slate belongs absolutely, free from all royalties. The piant to be taken at a valuation.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1866, to Mr. Harnis, 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London; and the vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE MINERAL FIELD and LANDED PROPERTIES, extending to nearly 3000 acres, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

1.—FARMS in the parish of TORPICHEN, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, forming the greater part of the Barony of Ogilface, viz.:—WOODEND, CANTIES, DRUMTASSIE, DRUMELZIE, DRUMDUFF, HEIGHTS, and DRUMBOWIE, extending in whole to 1800 acres, or thereby.

1800 acres, or thereby.

2.—FARMS in the parish of SLAMANNAN, STIRLINGSHIRE, viz.:—GARNEY-LEES, EASTER and WESTER BURNHEADS, EASTER WHIN, and LOCH-HOUSE, extending to 836 acres, or thereby.

The proprietor is now prepared to receive offers for these properties, either with or without the minerals.

without the minerals.

So far as the minerals have been developed, the result is thoroughly satisfactory. In Woodend blackband frontone and coal are now being extensively wrought by the Coliness Iron Company. This part of the field marches with Barbachlaw, where the Torbanchill seam, as well as frontone and coal, are now being largely wrought. At Lochhouse, which is on the Siamannan Railway, a seam of excellent steam coal is also being worked. The other lands intervene, and from the position of the strats and indications on the surface, valuable seams of coal, frontone, and shale are understood to exist therein. Offers for leases, or trial leases, of the uniet minerals, will meantime be received by Mr. Ganos Sixraow, mining engineer, 88, West Regent-street, Glasgow; and offers for purchase of the minerals, or for the land, will be received by Mr. John Scott, factor, Drumpellier-by-Contridge; Messra, Matvilla and Lindskai, W.S., 110, deorge-street, Edinburgh; or by Mr. G. FYFFE Christia, Writer, 62, George-square, Giagow, with the latter of whom are the leases and titles of the properties.

EAL ALM MARCHEN CONTRIBUTED TO STATE OF THE CHRISTIE, Writer, 62, George-square, Giagow, With the latter of whom are the leases and titles of the properties.

PALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS, admirably adapted for any other amelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Docks, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Apply on the works; or for particulars, to John Darlington, Esq., Moorgate-street Chambers, 49, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

ARGYLLSHIRE,

ARGYLLSHIRE,

TO BE LET.—The EXTENSIVE and

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES of EASDALE are TO BE LET, for such

m of years as may be agreed upon, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866. The plant will

given to the tenant at valuation, and taken in the same way at the expiry of his lease,

A resident tenant may have an excellent house and farm, with shooting and fishing

desired.

ed. conditions of let, and all particulars, apply to Messrs. Adam, Kirk, and Robert-.S., 9, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh; or James Bett, Essonie, Oban, who reive offers till the 1st of March next.—Edinburgh, February, 1866.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES TO BE BE LET.—The SUMMERTON SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES have been worked for the last 30 years, and have produced such a superior quality of state of the blue and grey colours as to establish their reputation for all the various purposes to which slate is applicable. Individuals, or a company, would be treated with on most liberal terms. Summerton is favourably situated, six miles from Fishguard, the same from the Clarbeston station on the South Waies Rail way, and the proposed continuation of the Manchester and Miliford line is to pass within an easy distance of the estate.

For all particulars, application to be made to William Davis, Eq., Haverfordwest; W.H. Williams and Co., W.H. Buttraw and Sons, or Barnard Thomas and Co., all of Bristol.—Albion Chambers, Bristol, February, 1866.

LATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.—
ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWE, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maescefn-y-flordd, on the Central Waies Railway, and six from the Mid-Waies Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and aithough penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the beat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all imes of the year for machinery.—Apply to J. Phatt, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitanday, 1866, the going COLLIERY of ANNANDALE, near KILMARNOCK, belonging to the Duke of Fortland. There are five workable seams of coal in the eatate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which a large business has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coa-shipping port in the Firth of Clyde. The colliery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Glasgow and South-Western Raliway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pits.

It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging to the proprietor; and, if desired, the coals under Greenhill Farm, which adjoins Annandale, shall be included in the lease.

prietor; and, it desires, the coars under Greening a said, and it desired in the lease.

Offers for a lease, stating a fixed yearly rent, or an optional royalty on coal and dross, will be received by Mr. Tunku, at Brachead Office, Klimarnock: Messrs. Met.ville and Linguary, W.S., Edinburgh; and Junk and G.H. Gepdes, mining engineers, Meiville-crescent, Edinburgh, the last of whom will furnish such details as may be required by intending offerers.—Jan. 31, 1866.

FOR SALE, a 60 horse HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINE, 22 in cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, fitted with a set of double best equilibrium valves and expansion gear; 20 ft. fly-wheel, with policy attached; air pump, condenser, injection cocks; steam, feed, and waste water pipes; water guage, cocks, and feed apparatos. Will work up to 27 horse power.—Apply to Mr. NELSON HEWERTSON, timber merchant, Newport, Monmouthshire.

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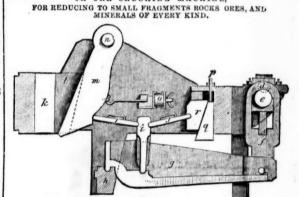
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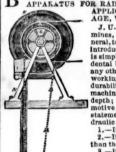
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durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulie
machine water cas be raised economically from wells o rainy
depth; it can be worked either by steam-engineor any other
motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following
statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulie machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less
than the cause journey employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility
and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest in-

and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sano mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires an execution.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. Samuer Brroker and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. Bastrier, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. Jacksom and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracchurch-street, London.

J. U. Bastier and Messrs. Jackson and Co. will CONTRACT to ERECT the PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining roprietors, and others, for the use of this Invention. CFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

THE COUNTY PAPER.—County advertisements inserted by Authority of the Count of Quarter Sessions.

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, from, and from Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
Ouces, 42. Grzy-street, Newcastie-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shiels
195; High-street, Sunderland.

BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY
(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE AND WORES,
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE.
BRANCH OFFICES,
NO. 2, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.
NO. 73, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
NO. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.
DIRECTORS.

NO. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMITAVS.

HIS Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—CHAIRMAN,
LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENDISH, M.P.
HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM CURREY, Esq.
FREDERICK LITID NICHOLL, Esq.
JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
SECRETART—FRANES T. Rolls, Esq.
MANAGER—J. T. Smith, Esq.

This company was originally formed for the manufacture of steel under the Bessemer process, from the furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co.

The company have since arranged for the transfer to them, on the 1st January, 1866, of the Hematite Iron Ore Mines and Furnaces belonging to that from.

In addition to the supply of iron ore and hematite pig-iron, and the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres and axies.

Plates for shipbuliding, boilers, girders, bridges, and roofs. Bars, angles, guns, and forgings of every description in steel.

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY

Completely registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £40,000, in 2000 shares of £30 each.

Deposit on application £5 per share, and £5 on allotment.

It is not expected any further calls will be required, as certain and regularly increasing returns of ore will be made immediately after the erection of machinery and the drainage of the mine commences.

Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction or delay.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manchester (Director of the Devon Wheal Lopes Mining

W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manchester (Director of the Company, Limited).

E. HARVEY WADGE, Esq., F.G.S., Stradbrook Hall, Biackrock (Director of the Devon Wheal Lopes).

H. J. HARVEY, Seq., Edge Vale, Liverpool.

H. J. HARVEY, Esq., Church-street, Liverpool.

FREDERICK ROOKE, Esq., Southville-crescent, Bedminster.

OSMOND RHODES, Esq., Potter Newtown, near Leeds.

BANKERS-Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, St. Austell.

FINANCIAL AGENTS-Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

SECRETARY - 2Ir. Charles Gibson.

OFFICES,-ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET, MANCHESTER.

OFFICES,—ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET, MANCHESTER.

The mines comprised in the property of this company were worked some years since for tin, and subsequently for china-clay, and were known as the Great Wheal Bonny Tin Mines. With inadequate power and the imperfect machinery then in use they made considerable remuerative returns from tin alone, wholly irrespective of the clay produce, even at the then extremely low prices for tin ore. The present company purpose immediately erecting powerful engines, the most modern and approved mechanical contrivances, and engaging the best men that can be procured for every department.

The mines are situated in the very centre of the most ancient and celebrated of one of Cornwall's most remnerative tin districts, at the head of the Goss More Stream Tin Work, whence tin (undountedly washed from the backs of these lodes by some tremendous convalision of nature) to the amount of millions sterling, have been raised for many generations. The locality is now celebrated for its produce of china-clay. At the time of the mines suspension the china-clay works on this sett were yielding large profits at a very triding ontiar, but andered from the loss of the water drained by the mine, and which was required for washing and bleaching purposes at the surface. In consequence also of the great expenditure which the erection of new and improved machinery to develope the mine would have involved, it was decided that, for a time, operations should be stopped, and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason when the proposed and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason when the proposed and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason when the proposed and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason when the proposed and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason when the proposed and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason which we have a constant and the con

and which was required for washing and betaching purposes at the strike. In consequence also of the great expenditure which the erection of new and improved machinery to develope the mine would have involved, it was decided that, for a time, operations should be stopped, and the china-clay works only prosecuted, this being the only reason why the mines fall into abeyance, and cannot again recur.

A perusal of the reports will fully explain the nature of the strata and lodes. The mines are in the same geological formation, are surrounded by and adjoin the celebrated Great Wheal Beam, Geonbarrow Rocks and Traverbyn, South Beam, and other rich tin mines, which have yielded large profits.

The great value of parellel lodes has been recently shown in the immense returns of tin from the Great Wheal Yor Mine. The first was worked to a depth of 350 fathoms, and produced tin ore amounting in value to upwards of two millions steriles. After this is was thought by many that the mine was exhausted, instead of which a new company has been formed, and from a parellel lode, at a comparatively shallow depth, the returns of ore are so large and constantly increasing, that it is fully expected the present working will surpass the first. A further illustration of this statement is already showing itself in the celebrated Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines, where a parallel lode at present unworked gives indications of mineral wealth equal to that from which or was obtained amounting to upwards of one million sterling. The directors do not think it too much to expect that the parallel lodes of this property, which run through the sett for more than one thousand yards, will confirm the theory of the value of lodes, apparently produced at the same time, and by the same causes.

The facts connected with the former working of South Cornwall sufficiently attest the value of the lode partially opened. At a depth of only 50 fathoms it is from 7 ft. to 9 ft. wide, vary rich in or tin, and large quantities of tin ground remain, which will be

the above facts, and has been corroborated by all the mining talent the promoters could command.

In addition to the reports obtained at different times from the best mining authorities in Comwail, the directors have obtained special surveys and reports from Mr. Jehn Hitchins, of London; Capt. Charles Thomas, of the celebrated Dolcoath Mines; Capt Edwards, manager of the Great Wheal Busy Mines; Mr. Sampson, mineral agent to Sir J. Graves Sawle, Bart; Capt. Pope, manager of the Immous Wheal Basset; Capt. Vivian, manager of the celebrated Crenver and Wheal Abraham; Capt. Joseph Jewell, agent to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; Capt. Hancock, manager of the Great Polgont Tin Mines; of Mr. Henry James, mineral surveyor, Redruth; Mr. Brenton Symons, mineral surveyor, True, and many others (whose full reports may be had on application), and from miners who were employed in the mine during the last working. Their unanimous testimony is that the lodes are rich for the of a superior quality, and calculated to make grain the; that the mine may be worked for an almost unlimited period, without any failure in the quantity of ore ground; and that the horough development of the lodes by proper machinery will secure large profits to the shareholders. This estimate is further borne out by the fact that a great number of persons in the neighbourhood are anxious to take shares in the undertaking.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from Messrs. Hanvay and Co., Financial Agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Divided into 2000 shares of £20 each: £5 payable on application and £5 on

allotment.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. are requested by the Secretary to announce that the SHARE
LIST will be CLOSED on the 20th last. Intending applicants, therefore, are recommended to send in their applications without delay, or they may otherwise be too late
to secure allotment, which cannot be guaranteed.

Messrs. H. and Co. once more take the opportunity of recommending the shares of
this company, as offering a good, sound investment, which will, in their opinion, prove
immensely profitable to those who embark in it.

Clarence Chambers, Manchester, Feb. 9, 1886.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (Established in the year 1834)

OPENED for the TRANSACTION of BANKING BUSINESS in LONDON on the 10th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedlestreet), and at the St. James's branch, 14, Wasterloo-place, Pail-mail.

Subscribed capital £2,100,000 0 0

Paid-up capital £2,100,000 0 0

Reserve fund £2,100,000 0 0 0

Rumber of shareholders, 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the bank in town may have monies paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CUBRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the kead office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS at INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PIECHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and

PURCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., roceived for customers.
CIECULAR NOTEs for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soot

as arrangements can be made.

The OFFICERS of the BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of

Its costomers.

COPIES of the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Bank, Lists of Shibolders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the homes, and at St. James's branch.

By order of the Directors,
A. ROBERTSON Joint Gener ny be had on application at the hea the Directors, A. ROBERTSON | Joint General E. ATKINSON | Managers.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, COUNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS EERING to INVEST in bond fide MINES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS OVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOUNT-STOCK BANKS

RAHLWAY DEBENTUZES AND BONDS, COLNIAL SECURITIES

FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Massars. TREDINNICK AND CO

of 78, LOMEARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to
the eligibility of all bond Ade investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

M ESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LONDON.

"THE CITY HIVE."—A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, BANKING, AND MINING. Price 1d

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST HUEL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 10th day of February inst, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Samuel Higgs the Younger, a creditor and also a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

the Prince's Hall, Trure, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February Instant, at Twelve Oclock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, anch notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such coatributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavita intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, or before the 24th day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, this solicitor, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall.

(Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY, ROWOLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, of 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middlesex (Agents for the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 14th February, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries: Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY,—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 7th day of February inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Francis Pror, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Mynday, the 26th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afteracon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Eq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is smittled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the pelition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 22d day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents.

S. T. Q. DOWING, Redruth (Solicitor for the Petitioner), HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Traro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 9th February, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CRANE MINE.

IN RE CRANE MINE.

IN RE CRANE MINE.

And of Matthews v. Square and Others, dated respectively the 11th day of November last and the last day of December last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, 15 (81iths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Richard Tredinnick; 20 (881ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Joseph Elliot Square; 15 (861ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Ashfield C. Hope; and 2 (461ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Elliot Square, Of and in the said MINE.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro (Agent for John Rule Danieli, Camborne, Plaintiff's Solicitor). Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 15th February, 1866.

IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON. IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON.'

IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON.'

IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON.'

IRONWORKS, the 7th of March, 1886, at Mr. Bennett's, Green Dragon Hotel, Workington, at Siz o'clock in the evening, all those compact, complete, and well-buil ERONWORKS, on the Quay, Workington, together with the whole of the MACHINERY, FIXTURES, TOOLS, and APPARATUS as they now stand, ready to be put at once into operation.

The tenure of the property is practically equivalent to freehold, being only subject to a small annual ground rent.

The MACHINERY comprises a powerful BEAM ENGINE, STEAM HAMMER (Conde's patent), shingling helve, trams of roils for puddled bar and merchant from, with the necessary furnaces for producing from 12 to 150 tons of fron per week.

So far as locality is concerned, the works could not possess greater facilities, being in the immediate vicinity of the works of four hematite iron ore smelting companies; while coal, rail, and water transit are on the spot.

The premises may be readily adapted to other purposes in which space and steam power are required.

power are required.

For particulars and orders to inspect, apply to Messrs. Armstrong and Milburn, solicitors, Workington; to Messrs. Dodd and Son, ironfounders, also of Workington; of to J. R. Wallace, Auctioneer.—Museum, Feb. 6, 1866.

BANGOR-THE TANYBWICH SLATE QUARRY, in close proximity to ti-brated Penrhyn Quarries, and forming one of the four Bangor Slate Quarri-

BANGOR—THE TANYBWICH SLATE QUARKY, in close proximity to the celebrated Fearbyn Quarries, and forming one of the four Bangor Slate Quarries.

MESSES, FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors to Sell, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 13, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Blabopsgate-street, London, THE TANYBWLCH (BANGOR) SLATE QUARRY, situate about five miles from Bangor, in the parish of Lianliechid, in the county of Carnarron, in close proximity to the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries, and yielding slate fully equal in quality, and commanding the same price in the market. The quarry may be almost termed a maiden quarry, the workings having been only opened sufficient to prove the quality of slate and the quantity loexhaustible. Most satisfactory reports have been obtained from the engineers of the Fenrhyn and of the Lianberis Quarries, both agreeing that the quarry is a valuable property, and when more fully opened will yield a large revenue.

There are three distinct veins of slate, viz.—red, blue, and green. The blue has been thoroughly proved, and the whole that has been raised has been sold at the same prices as the Pernhyn slates. There is a good road from the quarry to the quay or to the railway, and slates are delivered to either place, at a charge of 3s. 6d. per ton. Coals are delivered to the quarry at 17s. per ton. The workings have been sunk to a depit of upwards of 60 ft., and the slate from the deep is raised by a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSUER STEAM-ENGINE, of 30-horse power, with BOILER, and winding gear; the engine also works the pumps for draining the quarry. The extent of the holding is about 30 acres, and is held on lease at a fixed rent of £30 per annum, and 1-lith royalty. There is a farm-house and outbuildings, grazing land, and some cottages. The openings have been judiciously made and well placed for conomical working, and there is plenty of room for the debris. Labour is abundant.

To be viewed by application to Mr. WILLIAMS, Upper Bangor, the resident manager. Particulars may

CORNWALL.—WEST WHEAL JANE TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Kea, about four miles from Truro, and within a mile of the far-famed Gwennap district.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD beg to announce that the above property was NOT SOLD at the recent Auction, and they are now instructed to DISPOSE OF THE SAME BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Particulars and terms of Messrs. Wissranter and Horwood, auctioneers, surveyors, and estate agents, 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

and estate agents, 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

FREEHOLD IRON WORKS AND ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, VALUABLE IRON WORKS, attuated three miles from the excellent harbour of Berry Port, Carmarthenshire, with which there is direct communication by railway and canal. The ironworks comprise TWO SMELTING FURNACES for pig-iron, capital BLAST ENGINE, 120 horse power, cast house, and refineries. The mining, coal, and other works comprise PUMPING, WINDING, and HYDRAULIC ENGINES, surface railways and tramways, pits, levels, and underground roads. Among the move-face railways and tramways, pits, levels, and underground roads. Among the move-face railways and extends under nearly 750 acres, and comprises twenty veins of coal, having an aggragate thickness of 57 ft., and various rich courses of ironstons. The coal is of the free burning class of anthracites, especially valuacie for iron making and steam purposes. The freehold of the above 750 acres, which would let for about £1 per acre for agricultural purposes, can be purchased if wished.

For further particulars, apply to the Mossrs. WATTS, land agents, Rolls Chambers, 89, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

VALUABLE GRANITE SETT QUARRY, IN THE COUNTY OF CARNARVON. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE, together with the WORKING PLANT, TRAMWAY, SMITHS SHOPS, OFFICE, and APPURTENANCES of a VALUABLE SETT QUARTY, situate in the Parish of LLANELHAIRN, in the County of CARNARVON, one mile from the sea coast. The lease is for 60 years, from the 12th day of February, 1884, and is subject to the very low royalty of 3d, per ton.—For further particulars, apply to Mansland and Addleshaw, Royal Insurance-buildings, King-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MOELFRA SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, with its FLANT and MACHINERY, a new MANAGER'S HOUSE, COTTAGES, &c. The property is situate about five miles from FORT MADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE. The Weish Coast Railway passes within four miles of the quarry, to which a tramway may be made at a small expense, as the proprietors of several quarries will join in the outlay (a preliminary pian and estimate has been made). By means of this tramway markets will be opened for the slate and slab at several ports. The quarry has been proved to contain an aimost unlimited quantity of slate and slab, and the works are so far advanced that a profitable return may shortly be looked for. The lease has over 90 years to run, and the royalties are moderate.—For further particulars, apply to William Roskirtsow, Eq., accountant, 2, Moorgalestreet, Bank, E.C., to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Monday, the 5th March.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, a VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in the CROSIER VALLEY. It is about six miles from Port Madoc, and the Port Madoc Railway rans within a few yards of it. There are two quarries on the estate, one of which has been partially opened, and the royalties of another now at work will be sold with it. The surface of the estate does not belong to the vendors, but the slate belongs absolutely, free from all royalties. The plant to be taken at a valuntion.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1866, to Mr. Harnis, I, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London; and the vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE MINERAL FIELD and LANDED PROPERTIES, extending to nearly 3000 acres, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

1.—FARMS in the parish of TORPICHEN, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, forming the greater part of the Barony of Ogliface, viz.:—WOODEND, CANTIES, DRUMTASSIE, DRUMELZIE, DRUMDUFF, HEIGHTS, and DRUMBOWIE, extending in whole to 1800 acres, or thereby.

PALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS, admirably adapted for any cother smelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Docks, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Apply on the works; or for particulars, to Jun Darlington, Esq., Moorgate-street Chambers, 49, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

ARGYLLSHIRE,

LATE QUARRIES TO BE LET.—The EXTENSIVE and

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES of EASDALE are TO BE LET, for such
term of years as may be agreed upon, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866. The plant will
be given to the tenant at valuation, and taken in the same way at the expiry of his lease,
A resident tenant may have an excellent house and farm, with shooting and fishing
it dealerd.

if desired.

For conditions of let, and all particulars, apply to Messrs. Adam, Kirk, and RobertSon, W.S., 9, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh; or James Bett, Essadule, Oban, who
will receive offers till the 1st of March next.—Edinburgh, February, 1866.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES TO BE
BE LET.—The SUMMERTON SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES have been
worked for the last 30 years, and have produced such a superior quality of slate of the
blue and grey colours as to establish their reputation for all the various purposes to
which slate is applicable. Individuals, or a company, would be treated with on most
liberal terms. Summerton is favourably situated, six miles from Fishguard, the same
from the Clarbeston station on the South Wales Railway, and the proposed continuation
of the Manchester and Milford line is to pass within an easy distance of the estate.
For all particulars, application to be made to William Davis, Eq., Haverfordwest;
W. H. WILLIAMS and Co., WM. BRITTAM and SONS, or BARNARD THOMAS and U.O., all of
Bristol.—Albion Chambers, Bristol, February, 1866.

S LATE QUARRY, stuate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Masserin-y-fordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-ou-Wye.

tion at Maescefn-y-flordd, on the Central Waiss maniway, and six from the and first Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about haif a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and aithough penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for examelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery.—Apply to J. Phatt, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866, the going COLLIERY of ANNANDALE, near KILMAR-NOCK, belonging to the Duke of Portland. There are five workable seams of coal in the estate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which a large business has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coal shipping port in the Firth of Clyde. The colliery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Glasgow and South-Western Kalliway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pits.

It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging to the proprietor; and, if desired, the coals under Greenfull Farm, which adjoins Annandale, shall be included in the lease.

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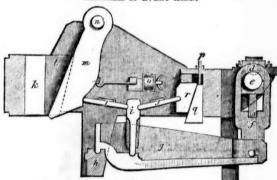
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1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the causi pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest in-

and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sano mud, wood, atone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

tention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SANUEL BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. Bastier, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT to ERECT the PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining reprietors, and others, for the use of this Invention.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON

THE COUNTY PAPER.-County advertisements inserted by Authority of the

THE COUNTY PAPER.—Connty advertisements inserted by Authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and General Advertiser for Moid, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintabire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durbam and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durbam and Cleveland, and is yet the only new spaper published more than once a week. Adversements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. John H. Bell. Southgate, Hartlepool.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAIEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANULA RORE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of
STRENGTH.

Its Origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspape purchase ham and is yet the only now published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the published. Starting the ham and is yet the only now published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the published were the only now published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the published with published more than once a week. Advertisement to be forwarded to the published with published more than once a week. Advertisement to be forwarded to the published with published more than once a week. Advertisement to be forwarded to the published with publishe

Feb. 1866
Oct. 1861
Jan. 1868
Jan. 1868
Nov. 1863
Feb. 1864
Jan. 1865
Jan. 1866
Jan. 1

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.
Phone MINES.
200 Botallack (tin, conner) St. Just Last Pr. Business, Total dies, Per Share I
458 Dolcoath (copper,tin), Camborne 128 17 6 590 600 1008 0 0 9 0 0 Jan. 1868 6000 East Carp Bras (copper, Pedes 128 17 6
6000 East Carn Broa (copper), Redruth 3 15 0. 416 4 446 810 10 0 3 0 0 - Feb. 1866
1906 East Whea Lovell (tin), Wendron 3 9 0. 176 136 176 0 10 6 0 1 6—Jan. 1866 2300 Foxdale (lead) I sle of Man [L.] 25 0 0. 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2 0 0 0 10 0—Dec. 1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead) Christen 25 0 0 67 10 0. 0 10 0 Dec. 1865
10000 Great Laxey (1004) [ale of West Cr 2
1034 Herodstoot (ld.), near Liskeard [8.E.] 8 10 0 31 29 30 8 17 0 1 00—Dec. 1865 6000 Hipston Park
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 4 10 6. 4 464 0 0. 3 0 0 Jan. 1866
6000 West Passet (2007) 1 001,110gan [S.E.] 9 0 0 18 1414 1516 18 1 0 1866 10
2000 W. Chiverton (1d.) Parante [S.E.]. 1 10 0
400 W. Wh. Seton (con.) Combourding S.E.] 81 70 80 9 19 8 10 0 3119, 1865
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] 5 2 6. 90 85 90 817 10 0 - Feb. 1866 30
1024 Wh. Exmouth (lead) Chair [8.5.] 5 2 6. 90 . 85 90 . 617 10 0 9 0 Feb. 1866 30
4326 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] 8 0 0 4 31/4 31/4 2 17 6 0 2 6—Feb. 1866 1
1040 Wh.Trelawny(silld.),Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0. 16141514 1614 63 5 6 0 12 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

BRITISH	MINES	WITH	DIVIDEND	SIN	ABEYANCE.
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire	TL.1. 10 0	. 0		
3000 Bedford United 1248 Boscawell (tin	(copper), Taviato	ck+ o	0		11 3 0 0 15 0-Dec. 186
1248 Boscaswell (tin 240 Boscan (tin), S	copper), St. Ju	82	8	**	
240 Boscean (tin), S 1600 Brixham Hemat	t. Just	00 10	0		
1600 Brixham Hemat 1900 Carn Brea (copp	ite Iron [L. £81	****** 20 10	0	!	
1900 Carn Brea (copp 256 Condurrow (cop.	er, tin), Illogan	6 7	6		
256 Condurrow (cop.	tin), Camborne	19 0	0	28	
3450 Cook's Kitchen (copper).Illogan	10 10	0		
1024 Copper Hill (cop	per), Redruth	10 18	9 8		4 U U 7 D-May 1024
42000 Copper Miners of 1055 Craddock Moor(England [2000 a	625 mald 400	0 41/2	51/2	2 7 6Sept. 1869
1055 Craddock Moor(copper), St. Cle	ero paid, 100	00 £100 paid.]	**	- vept. 1002
22800 Drake Walls (tir	Copper) Caleto	or 9 17	0		7 12 0 0 4 0-June, 1865
8000 Dyfngwm (lead) 512 East Basset (con	Wales	10 0	0 113		10 U. U 1 6-May 1929
519 East Basset (cop.) . Redruth (S. F.	10 90 10	0	••	11 0 U 2 8-Jan 1969
128 East Pool (tin, co	pper), Pool, Lilou	. 3 29 10	0 21 19 2		
940 Fowey Consols (c	opper), Tyward	reach 4 11	0 450 5	00 000	10 U. 4 0 0-June 1964
119 Great Work (tin) 10240 Gunnislake (Clit	. Germos	100 0	6	41	9 8 0 2 6-June, 1860
10240 Gunnislake (Clit.	ters'Adit) (conn	0 001	0	15	0 0 5 0 0-Aug. 1864
3000 Mass-y-Safn (lead)[L]	00 0	0 416 416	(3 0 0 1 6-Mar, 1869
640 Mount Pleasant (1	ead), Mold'	20 0	0		U U I D D . Oct 3004
40000 Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4][S. P.)	0		18	18 1 0 7 6-Aug. 1882
250 Nanty Mines (lead	1) Montgemery	**** 9 0	J	0	4 0 0 2 0-April, 1864
					0 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
5000 Orsedd(lead),Flir 1772 Polberro(tin),St.	ntshire	es 1 9 (314 314 31	0	13 0 0 2 6-Feb. 1864
1772 Polberro (tin), St.	Agnes	75 0 0		** 0	10 4 0 0 8-May 1880
512 Polbreen (tin), St.	Agnes	*** 10 0 0		7	19 6 0 10 0-Nov. 1868
				1	0 0 1 0 0-July, 1863
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	0 10 0	% 34 1	0	10 0 0 1 6-June, 1868
496 S. Wh. Frances (co	p.), Illogan fa 1	2 10 10 0	. 4 . 4 5	un 74	10 0 1 0 0-May 1969
4000 St. Day United (tir), Redruth	14 0 0	221/4 20 221/4	870	13 6 1 0 0-Nov. 1863
940 St. Ives Consols (t	in), St. Ivea	9 15 0		0	5 0 0 5 0 - Mar 1984
872 Trelyon Consols (t	in), St. Ives	15 10 0	51/4 61/4	490	10 0 0 10 0-May, 1864
1000 Trumpet Consols()	in), near Helato	P 11 10 0	23	7	0 0 0 10 0-Sept. 1864
4200 Vigra and Clogan(copper)[L. £8]	5 0 0		40 11	0 0 2 0 0-Mar. 1860 /
256 West Damsel (copp 1000 Wheal Basset and G	er), Gwennan			6	2 6 1 10 0-Mar. 1864
1000 Wheal Basset and G	rylls(tin)	7 0 0		· • • • 3	10 0. 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
2024 Wheal Kitty (tin), 512 Wheal Jane (silver	Uny Lelant fg.	2.1 9 0 0	. 7 67	8	0 0 0 10 0-Oct. 1862
512 Wheal Jane (silver	-lead), Kea	9 10 0	. 8 78	•• 10	2 6 0 7 6-July, 1864
896 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	12 17 6	- "	** 75	0 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1884
100 Wheal Mary (tin), 80 Wheal Owles (tin).	Lelant	38 9 4	7 51/2 61/4	76	5 0 1 0 0-May 1869
80 Wheal Owles (tin),	St. Just, Cornw	all 70 0 0		288	5 0 4 0 0 - Mar. 1864
2044 Wheal Tremayne (t	n), Gwinear	6 11 2		** 643	3 0 5 0 0-May, 1864 4
8000 Wharfedale Mining	company (L. 10e	1 0 5 0		6	1 3 0 5 0-Nov. 1862 1
		7. 0 0 0"			0 0 6-Jan, 1864
					1004

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

25000 10000 15000 10000 9275 50000 10000 20000 11000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0. Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.] 2 0 0. New Wildeberg (lead) 2 0 0. Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.] 3 0 0. Pontgiband (siilead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0. Port Phillip (gold), Clurae [S.E.] 20 0 0.	3½ 3 4½ 3	3 3¼ 2 3 3¼ 4¼ 1 1¼ ¼ 3¼ 55 57	 1 3 7 % 11 6 1 7 0 12 10 pc 2 19 0 14 0 0 64 15 10 pc	4 0 per cent 4 0 0 0 0 0 er cent 8 0 6 0 3 0 0 1	3 1t. 1 5 3 2 16 1 0	0—Feb. per annum 0—Jan. 0—June, 0—Aug. — Year 8—Dec. 0—Jan. 3—Jan. 0—Dec.	1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 19. 1865 1866 1866

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

				LIDS	IN ABEYANCE.
2464 10000 100000 70000 25000 68000 103815 43174 10000	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 United Mexican(sil.), Mexico [S.E.] 28 Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5 Vadanamutan (coal)	7 6 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0	3 - 4 29 - 7 8 - 3	20 22 % % 2 214 3 4	- 6 18 0. 0 10 0-Nov. 1862 0 0 9. 0 0 9-Dec. 1863 - 1 12 0. 0 2 0-Aug. 1864 - 21 10 0. 1 0 0-June, 1864 0 12 0. 0 1 0-June, 1864 0 12 0. 0 1 0-June, 1864

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

MON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	- 1
### Shares. ### Association Formal	868 4865 11d. 864 11d. 866 166 166 166 166 166 166 166 166 166
Stock	5 6 6
Section Sect	Lo

	AND	COMMERC	AL GAZE	STTE.
PRO	GRESSI	VE MINDO	Shares	Mines

,	MAILWAI	AND COL	MMERCIAL	GAZETTE		Francis 10 100
IST	1	OGRESSIVE I		Shame		FEB. 17, 186
	1000 Alt-w-Culb Good	Paid. L	ast Pr. Bus. done Last Co.	2000 N. Levant (tin 20000 N. Minera(ld.)		Last Pr. Bus. done. La.
Share T	9900 Bedel Aur (lead)	p.), Tavistk. 2 11 6	- Fully pa	es 6400 No. Pool (ttn &	con) Il leave	0 Mas
Share. Last paid 0 0-Aug. 1865 Aug. 1865				d. 6144 North Rosewar	ne (copper) 1 0	0 13 13 14Jan.
10 0-Jan. 1866 13 6-Aug. 1865	5000 Bottle Hill (tin) 5000 Bottle Hill (tin) 200 Brynford Hall (te 500 Bryn Gwiog (lead 30000 Caldbeck Fells (le 12000 Calstock Consols (end), Flint. 28 0 0	4 4s. 6sJan. 18	6610 North Wh Cro	Tr(000) [0.E.] 4 18 0	July Dec.
0 0-Nov. 1865 0 0-June 1865 0 0-Jan. 1866	30000 Caldbeck Fells (le 12000 Calstock Consols (1000 Camborne Consol	ad) [L. £2]. 0 15 0 copper) 2 10 0	June, 186	5 1999 O. Wh . Robert,	Samp. Spiney 4 7 1	
0 0-Dec. 1865 0 0-June. 1865	4600 Camborne Vean &	Wh.Francis II 1 1	56. 9s. 11s. Nov. 186	9000 Old Gunnislake	cop.) Calstock 1 5 0	0Oct.
0 0-Jan. 1866 0 0-Feb. 1866	12000 Caradon & Phone	75; M. aca 108. J 1 10 U	Aug. 186	5465 Padn an dwar (In Maderate	** - ** 16 56 War
5 0—June, 1865 5 0—Jan. 1866 0 0—Jan. 1866	6000 Carn Cambonne	.), St. Cleer 30 3 8	Nov 198	5000 Penhale Wheai V	or (tin, cop.). 1 15 0.	Feb.
6-Jan. 1866 0 0-Dec. 1865	6000 Cardiganshire (lead	[L. £20] 8 0 0	- :: ::	6000 Pen mile (at)	(attver-lead). 9 10 0.	
0—Dec. 1865 0—Nov. 1865 0—Dec. 1865	20000 Carvafort [3200 co	4 16 O	Dec. 186	12800 Prince of Wales (d) [L. 200] 22 10 0.	· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0-Dec. 1865	66000 CastellCarnDochan(gold)[L.£1] 0 8 6	Mar. 1865	12000 Radmoorfoon th	Calling 1 18 0.	
0—Dec. 1865 0—Jan. 1866	800 Cefn Cwm Brwyno	(lead) 4 0 0 —	Mar. 1865 Sept. 1864	6000 Roaring Water [L 6000 Reinnie Laxey (le 5000 Rhafna (lead), Car 6000 Roaring ian (iron).	nary. [L. £6]. 4 0 0	4 4 Oct.
6—Jan. 1866 1 0—Nov. 1865 0—Feb. 1866	2000 Chimenton (terms	remail sees I filled !	96 136 156 Poller mold	2000 Rosecliff and Tolca	rne[L. £10]. 5 0 0.	No cal
1-July, 1865	3000 Chiverton Moor (lead), P 4000 Chara Unit., Ponters 3072 Cleer's Hill(tin), St 787 Clillah & Wonters	d) 3 16 0 5	%5% 5%Nov. 1865 July, 1865	3848 Rosewarne United	(cp., tin) 8 16 11.	12 % % Oct.
0-Nov. 1865	787 Clijah & Wentworth	(tin,cp.) 34 12 0	July, 1864	800 Megionles Montgo	.), Camborne 3 & 0	Jan.
0-Jan. 1866 16 0-Jan. 1866 86 0-July, 1865 6	6000 Coolartra & Bond [L.]	[5300£1pd.,10700 16s.pd ph.) [L.] 1 0 0., 19s	.Sept. 1865 .Feb. 1865	30000 Snaefeil (lead) Isle 4096 Sithney Wheai Mei 12000 Sortidae Cone	of Man [L.£1] — al (tin) 3 17 6	11/4 11/4 Feb. 1
0—Feb. 1866 30	0000 Connorree (cop., sui 5500 Cornish Clay and Ti 861 Crane (copper), Cam 0000 Crenverand Wh. Abr	borne 29 19 6 —	Fully paid.	4096 Sithney Wheai Mei 12900 Sortridge Cons. (cc 6000 S. Alfred Cons. (cc 512 South Basset (cop.		June, 1
-Feb. 1866 12 -Oct. 1865 2	500 Crelake (cop.), Tavis	tock 2 13 0	June, 1865	6000 So. Buller (copper)	Gwennap 0 14 0	July, 1
-Feb. 1866 1	428 Crowlarm (lead) Lla	in).[L.£1] 0 2 6 —	Dec. 1865	1024 South Callington (si 4096 S. Caradon Wh. Ho 6000 South Carn Brea (c	oper(con) 4 10 0	214 Dec. 1
-Oct. 1865 356 -Feb. 1866 16	000 Dale (lead), North St	afford 1 0 0	Sept. 1865	3383 Son, Crenver (con-	p.), Camb. 3 96	2 1% 2 Dec. 18
-Dec. 1865 40 -Nov. 1865 10	76 Devon and Cornwall	(cop.) 6 6 8	July, 1865	6000 S. Dolcoath & Carne	rthenCon. 9 14 6	214214 214 Nov. 18
200	00 Dolfrwynog (gold) Cr	Mi 48 14 6	171/181/4Sept. 1865 June, 1864	5000 So. Exmouth (Id.), 5000 S. Foxdale(Id.)I.of 2000 South Gorland (comp		- April, 18
10	00 East Basset and Gryll:	(tin) 3 5 0		2000 South Gorland (copp 1024 S. Herodsfoot (lead) 96 South Kilmorey (lea		Nov. 18
200	00 East Chiverton (lend)	3 0 0	Oct. 1865	2000 Sonth Lovell (tin), V 4000 S. Minera (tead) [L 96 South Pant-y-Gof (i		
-Oct 1984 600	00 E. Grenville (con) Co	Kenwyn 5 U 6	Jan. 1866 April, 1864 35% 37%Feb. 1866	325 So. Phonix (cop.) L 937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.		Oct 186
-May, 1864 400 -Mar. 1862 614 -Nov. 1864 600	00 E. Gunnislake& S. Bedi 5 East Jane (silld.), Ca 0 East Laxey (lead) [L.	d.(cop.) 8 12 6	. Nov. 1865	000 So. Wh. Grenville (tin	St. Agnes 1 0 0	% 4s. 5s Feb. 184
June, 1864 800 June, 1852 398	0 East Laxey (lead) [L. £1] 0 E.Polberro(tin)[L.£1] 0 E. Providence (tin), U	4000 £1pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pony Lel. 4 12 9 —	d.]Nov. 1865	000 So. Trevenna (tin & co	Camborne 68 13 0	Feb. 180
Sept. 1889 6000	0 East Spacfell (lead) fr.	697 0 0 0	. 134 2 Nov. 1864 10	794 Spearne Cons (tin), 380 Spearne Moor(tin), St 000 St. Cuthbert Lead Sn	.Just 4 17 9	** ** Dec. 1889
June, 1865 6000 May, 1863 256	East Towns (copper) Re) 0 6 8 %.		760 St. I ves Wheal Aller	(tin) 16 17 0	Aug lass
Nov. 1864 1300	E. Wheal Ellen(con) St	.Cleer 12 17 0	Nov. 1865 80 Jan. 1865 60 Dec. 1864 70	000 St. Just Untd. (tin)[000 St. Just Consols (tin) 000 Stiperstones (id.),Salo	[L. £1] 1 00	Nov. 1866 June, 1866 Oct. 1866
June 1860 2048	E. Wh. Florence (cop.), C East Wheal Grylls (tin E. Wh. Russell, Tavis.	alling. 1 0 0	Oct. 1865 50	00 Swincombe Vale (tin)	L. £11. 0 12 6. 9	78Jan. 184
Det. 1884 15000	Ellen Untd. (con zine)	(cop.) 5 1 6	Dec. 1865 60	00 Tolcarns (cop.), Cam	borne 2 14 0	Jan, 186
pril 1864 100	For. Land and Mineral Pr	gham 0 6 3	andly, 1865 500	00 Tolvadden (copper), 1 00 Trelogan (lead), near H 07 Trencrom (tin), Uny	daragion 1 10 0	- Nov. 186 - Jan. 186 - Fully paid.
eb. 1864 6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., B	uckl. 1 14 6	Oct. 1865 31	5 Treselly n and Scaddic	k Cons. 1 12 6	Nov. 186
nim 1969 4096	Carlidan Frank (copper)	0 79	.Arg. 1864 405	10 Trevenen and Tremen 16 Treweaths(silid.), I 13 Treworils (tin), Wendr	heere - 7 11 0	June, 184
me, 1863 4000 my, 1863 6000 ov. 1863 5000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (6) GlasgowCaradonCon. (co. Godo) GlasgowCaradonCon. (co. Godo) Hill. Breage [1]	ock 3 5 6 134	640	O Type Head (tip & cop.	L. £11 0 17 0	Jan. 1866 Jan. 1866
ar. 1864 30000 ay, 1864 6000	GiasgowCaradonCon.(cp. Godolphin Hill, Breage [L	[L] . I 0 0 —)[L.] 1 0 0 — .£3] 1 3 0 —	Fully paid. 1000	Wendron Cons. (tin), W	endron 24 3 10.	Sept. 180
ar. 1860 6144	Gonamena (conner) St. C	ire 1 13 5	Sept. 1865 300	Wenthor [L. £2%] (les	ad) 2 4 6 —	Jan. 1866 Oct. 189
v. 1864 4100 (Great Brigan (cop.), Redr	uth. 6 18 0 —	May, 1865 86	Weish Gold, Dolgelly [10] West Beam (tin) [L.] West Burton Gill (lead	1) 100	· · Fully paid.
W. 1864 3000 C	t. East Lovell (tin) West	L.]. 2 5 0	July, 1865 40000	West Caradon (cop.), [West Clogau (gold), Mer	S.E.]. 12 0 0 9	79
r. 1864 5000 G	rest North Downs (con-	4 10 0	1866 1318	West Cwm Erfin (lead) W.Condurrow(tin,cop.) W. Great Work (tin),G	Cam. 9 15 6	Fully paid Oct. 1866 Feb. 1866
y, 1864 40000 G v. 1863 12500 G l. 1864 6000 G	t. Northe nof Ireland [L. t. No. Laxey (I. of Man) [L. t. Retallack (all 14	£1] 0 10 0	6 1% Feb. 1865 500	West Nanty (lead) [L.].	merton 1 4 6	Feb. 1866
6000 G	t. Retallack (silld., bler reat S. Chiverton (silles t. So. Tolgus (cop.), Redro	id). 1 5 0 14	Jaly, 1865 1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Co West Sharp Tor(cp.) Kil	aradon 15 10 0	Oct. 184
13000 G	reat West Chiverton (lead	5.). 0 5 0	** 812	WestStray Park(cop.),(West Tolgus(cop.),Rec	lruth. 47 0 0	. June. 1866
e, 1865 1798 G	.Wh. Busy (cop., tin) . Ke	n. 14 19 6 334	Oct. 1864 5000	West Wh. Frances (cop. West Wh. Kitty(tin), St. W. Wh. Martha (cp. &sil.)	Agnes 0 8 10	. Nov. 186
10000 Gr	met Wh. Metal Proces) 1 10 0	.Oct. 1865 4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), He Wheal Agar (copper), [1]	ogan 6 3 0	. Oct. 186
m. 2500 Gr	It and Staneley (lend) [L. El].	0 10	512	Wheal Albert (lead) Wheal Buller, Redruth [8 Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crov	E.] 16 0 0 2714	
. 1865 6000 Ha	yils Wheal Florence (tin) wydyr Park Con., Llanrw illenbeagie (copper)	at 1 11 0	Dec. 1865 6144	Wheal Crebor(cop.), Tavi	stock 2 0 6 1%	1 136 . Feb. 188
1865 5000 Ha	van (id.) Cardigan (T. C	1] 0 60	.Sept. 1865 4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calst	ock. 9 16	** Dec. 198
1866 10000 Ha	wkmoor (tin,cop.)Calstoc zelGrove(silid.)[L.£1]F r dre (lead), Flint [L.£5]	k 3 11 6	Jan. 1866 6000 1	Wh. Emma(cp) Buckfastl Wh. Grenville (copper) [8 Wh. Grylls (tin), Perran	eigh 3 19 0 — .E.] 9 0 6 3%	3% 3% Aug. 186
1365 5000 Kal	lly Bray (con) Callington	. 0 17 0	Dec. 1865 8350 V	Theal Hartley (cop.), Gwi	near 2 7 7	1/2 %Jan. 1866
6000 Lad	w Rerthe (ace) 100 m	. 25 5 0	Feb. 1864 6000 V	Theal Hope (silid.), Per Theal Ida (sillead), St.	ran 3 13 9	Jan. 186 Nov. 186 Jan. 186
3000 Leav	wood (copper, lead)	1 8 6:	June, 1865 4800 W	Theal Loveli (tin), Wendr Th. Ludcott and Wrey (le Theal Margery (tin,coppe	ad) 6 8 8	Dec. 186
1863 160 Lav	ant (conner tin) St.	85 0 0	Mar. 1863 6000 W	h. Mary Hutchings (Plynh. Norris (Lin.co.). St. Cl	ap.) 1 26	Jan. 1886 Sept. 1866
1862 2000 Long	twit Vardre (coal), [L. £5] g Rake (lead), Flint	6 15 0	May, 1864 6000 W	heal Par (tin), St. Blazey h. Pollard (cop.), St. Neo heal Polmear (copper)	t's 3 3 6 ::	Sept. 1866 Jan. 1866 Aprii, 1866
1864 6000 Man 1864 4480 Mari	g Rake (lead), Flint er Park (id.), Denbigh [L.] dlin (copper), Lostwithiel llyn (lead), Flint	4 7 0 ::	Jan. 1864 970 W May, 1865 240 W	h.Prosper(cp.,tin),Bres h.Reeth(tin),Uny Leia	nt 106 10 0	Dec. 188
1859 3000 Mine	ral Botom (lead)	110 96	Sept. 1863 2048 W	h. Sithney & Carnmeal U	01. 15 6 0	June, 1966 Nov. 1966
1864 1024 Nang 1863 4000 Nang	riles (tin, copper), Kea	23 15 0 5 6	Aug. 1865 1920 W	heal Sparnon (copper) h. Trannack (cop.), Sith h. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L.£]	1 13 0 — bey 1 12 3 —	Jan. 1866 April, 1866
512 Nant 6000 New	cos (lead) [L. £1] Minera (lead), [L. £20] Clifford (cop.) [L. £4] Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 1 row Hill (ld.) S. Standard	6 10 0	Jan. 1865 6000 W	eal Union (cop.), Redru	th 4 18 6	Nov. 186
84000 New 8400 N. Cr	Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 1 row Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2000 12s. paid) 2 19 0 —	Dec. 1864 4096 W	n.Unity(cop.,tin),Gwine n.Uny (tin,cop.), Redrut	ar 4 60	2Mar. 186 2May, 186 2Jan. 186
865 6400 Nethe	E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 9 6 ::	June, 1865 Nov. 1865	seal Viow (tin)	1 50	Nov. 186
864 6400 New	Pembroke (tip and seage	10 11 0	May, 1865 Sept. 1865	-		
864 6000 New 8	Caradon (cop.), St. Cleen	0 16 6	Nov. 1865 Oct. 1865 Dec. 1863		LANEOUS.	
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. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or continuous tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appear information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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